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Krasnoyarsk Radar Dismantling 'in Full Swing'

LD0910131190 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The dismantling of the advanced radar station in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk is in full swing. At one time the station was a major sticking point in the Soviet-American talks on limiting antimissile defense systems. The building of the station cost hundreds of millions of rubles. Around 50 million rubles more will be spent on its demolition. In the meantime, when the veil of secrecy was removed, it became known that the station was to play a key role in the Soviet system of early warning about a missile attack.

Chernyshev Discusses Accord on Conventional Arms

LD0910161390 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Can the shortage of time help speed up the talks on disarmament? The latest events show that it can, given two conditions: positive relations between the participants in the talks and the sincere wish of the sides to reach an agreement.

In this case the participants in a dialogue meet each other half-way and advance compromise proposals, which result in a consensus.

Such was the case at the meetings between Eduard Shevardnadze and James Baker in New York. They have been able to remove the main obstacles to the working out of an agreement on conventional armed forces in Europe.

Numerical limits to the main armaments for the two military-political alliances have been set. Each of the alliances will be able to keep in Europe 20,000 tanks, 20,000 artillery systems, 30,000 armoured vehicles and 2,000 combat helicopters. The limit for military aircraft has not yet been set. But this delay is connected with the wish of the Soviet Union and the U.S. to debate the matter with their allies. There is no doubt that the decision will be made in a few days.

Another problem that has been causing serious difficulties at the negotiations is the "rule of sufficency", setting the limit to armaments of each member-country of the alliances. There was a prolonged debate, but even this matter was finally coordinated in New York. Now each country participating in one or the other alliance can have up to 13,300 tanks, 13,700 artillery systems, 20,000 armoured vehicles, 1,500 helicopters and 5,150 military aircraft.

These arrangements open the road to the signing of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe at the summit meeting of countries participating in Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to be held on November 19-21 in Paris. This will undoubtedly be a historic treaty, the most important East-West treaty in arms control since the Second World War. It confirms the termination of the cold war and will help strengthen mutual confidence and stability in Europe.

Although huge political changes have taken place in Europe, the biggest military might in the world is still concentrated in it. There is now an opportunity to supplement political changes with revolutionary changes in the military area. The signing of the treaty will undoubtedly speed up the construction of a new, more stable European order, of a new collective security system.

Ignatenko Gives Foreign Affairs Briefing 9 Oct

Bush To Be Briefed on Gulf

LD0910152290 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—U.S. President George Bush will be informed about results of the Middle East tour by Soviet Presidential Council member Yevgeniy Primakov in the next few days, a Soviet presidential spokesman told a briefing here today.

Vitaliy Ignatenko said that "this is more likely to be in a letter than in a telephone conversation."

He declined to comment on Primakov's visit to Iraq, saying only that "today we are more optimistic than before the trip, about the possibility of achieving a political settlement in the region."

Ignatenko said 1,700 Soviet specialists out of 5,000 working in Iraq would return to the Soviet Union within a month.

The spokesman said President Mikhail Gorbachev on Wednesday would receive U.S. businessmen attending a seminar on financial markets, under way in Moscow. Gorbachev is also expected to receive U.S. Defence Secretary Richard Cheney early next week.

Answering a Czechoslovak journalist's question about a possible meeting between Gorbachev and President Vaclav Havel to discuss problems resulting from cuts in Soviet oil supplies to Czechoslovakia, Igntenko said that this issue "is being studied."

He said Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov "has been given corresponding instructions" about Soviet oil supplies.

The spokesman linked the date of submitting the presidential economic programme to parliament to the results of the current plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee.

"If the decisions of the plenum, which is to end today, contain nothing new, everything will proceed according to schedule," he said.

He declined to comment on a report by the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, which quoted Soviet Politburo member Gennadiy Yanayev as saying that the Soviet Union is ready to return to the provisions of the 1956 declaration.

"It should be found out what he said and in what context he said this," Ignatenko said.

Israeli Troops' Actions Decried

LD0910204190 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] [Announcer] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists has been held in Moscow by the head of the presidential press service Vitaliy Ignatenko and our reporter has the following details.

Vitaliy Ignatenko spoke of some of the results of the Mideastern tour of the Soviet delegation led by a member of the Presidential Council, Yevgeniy Primakov. The visit was made on instructions from President Gorbachev. Their delegation held talks with King Husayn of Jordan, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, and the President of Iraq Saddam Husayn.

Vitaliy Ignatenko described the visit as a major action on the part of the Soviet Union that sits in the general context of the Soviet policy in the Middle East and is directed primarily at reaffirming the Soviet attitude to the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. The Soviet Union stands for the unconditional observation of Security Council resolutions, the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, the settlement of the crisis in the Persian Gulf zone by peaceful political means.

Without going into the details of the tour Vitaliy Ignatenko stressed the following:

[Begin Ignatenko recording in Russian, fading into English translation] Today we can speak more optimistically than before [on] Yevgeniy Primakov's visit about the possibility of a political settlement. That's the first point that should be made. And secondly this country is doing everything to prevent the situation from going beyond the critical line of large scale military operations in that part of the world. We are also convinced that the settlement of the Kuwaiti crisis should give an impetus for the solution of all Mideastern problems, including the Arab-Israeli confrontation and the Palestinian problem.

In the near future President Gorbachev will inform President Bush about the results of the Mideastern tour of the Soviet delegation. [end recording]

[Announcer] Vitaliy Ignatenko was asked about Moscow's attitude to the Isareli soldiers' attack on Palestinians in Jerusalem on Monday [8 October]. This crime, said Ignatenko, once again confirms the necessity of a general solution of the Mideastern problem. The reaction of the Soviet Union to the criminal actions, he stressed, has always been resolute.

He was also asked about the Soviet attitude to the statement by Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel about the threat to the national economy posed by insufficient Soviet oil shipments. Vitaliy Ignatenko said that President Gorbachev had given appropriate instructions to Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov. He also said that the question about the meeting of the presidents of the two countries is being considered.

Gorbachev To Attend ILO Conference in Geneva

AU0910125890 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Geneva, Oct 9 (AFP)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is to attend the International Labour Conference here in June, a spokesman for the International Labour Office said Tuesday.

Mr. Gorbachev will be the first head of state from the Eastern bloc to participate in the annual meeting which groups government, labour and employer representatives from countries belonging to the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Shevardnadze Gives Overview of East Asian Tour

PM0410150490 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, 18-24 Sep 90 pp 8-11

[Article by G. Sidorova: "After Uncompromising Hostility and Unreserved Friendship"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Two Germanies, two Koreas, two Chinas - such was the strange arithmetic that resulted from World War Two and the Cold War, from the mindless destructive rivalry of two ideologies, two systems, two superpowers. Everything split. Everything divided. Decades later a new generation has grown up and had its eyes opened, with the USSR and USA in the front ranks, it is trying to put together, to restore what can still be saved, and in a number of cases to build anew.

It seemed to me that this tour had been one of the Soviet Foreign Minister's most difficult recent missions. The countries were so vastly different, while the problems that had to be surmounted - years of mistrust and hostility - were common to all. Vastly different also were their cultures and traditions. The sorry paradox is that in Asia, as in many other parts of the world, our country is reaping the fruits both of uncompromising hostility and unreserved friendship.

I asked the Minister.

"We visited countries very dissimilar, although geographically close, and the talks covered numerous problems and points contradiction, but was there a common backbone to this tour?"

"Each country has its specific features. China, for one. When we and Minister Qian Qichen had to sum up the results and see what had changed in our relations, we came to the conclusion that we have really attained new frontiers, we are talking not simply about normalizing our relations, but about building up good-neighbourly, mutually advantageous relations between two giants - the Soviet Union and China. That was the principal conclusion reached. And this factor, without doubt, affected the formation of Japan's position towards the Soviet Union and the development of Soviet-Japanese relations. Of course, both the state of Soviet-American relations and the changes in relations with the European countries have also played an immense role.

Have we come closer to setting up a system of stability and security for the Asian-Pacific region? I think we have. But this will be a slow process. Much will depend on the Soviet-American dialogue, on the two countries that could be said to lay down the law in this field. Equally, much will depend on the Soviet-Japanese dialogue. What is important is that we should at last get down to discussing these problems in Asia and make our views known. [passage omitted]

Probably the most successful Soviet-Chinese talks at ministerial level to be held in recent years took place in this contradictory city still holding the memory of stormy past times. That was the view taken by E. Shevardnadze. He spoke of complete mutual understanding on the Persian Gulf crisis. Practically 90 percent of the work on defining the borders between the two countries had been completed, and it was decided to demarcate all sections on which agreement had been reached. A few days ago another round of talks began on the mutual reduction of armed forces and on strengthening trust in military matters in the regions along the Soviet-Chinese border.

Some experts believe that China's present position on the Persian Gulf and its vote in the Security Council could be explained by its desire to break out of its international isolation and change the image it had acquired following last year's treatment of students on Tiananmen Square. Whatever the truth of the matter, China's vote in the Security Council helped to consolidate the world community's rebuff of the Iraqi aggressor.

The Soviet minister also believes that it might be possible to begin, parallel with Soviet-Chinese talks, a dialogue on strategic stability in the Asian-pacific region—until recently, China strongly opposed the idea of setting up a general security in the region and so far, to judge from everything, it has not changed its stand. [passage omitted]

Several journalists from the USSR, China and Cuba are accredited in Pyongyang.

On several occasions, the Foreign Ministry officials who followed us all the time asked me: who tells you as a political observer what to write. My reply "my own inner voice" caused confusion and a shadow of terrible suspicion flitted over their faces. But I know that no matter what I write, I will not be undermining their system, for there are no news stands in Pyongyang, and only several local papers are circulated. They are read collectively. There is one radio station, broadcasting on the required frequency, several TV programmes in keeping with the required course. I believe my guides: 99.9 percent of the North Korean people are absolutely happy. They are as happy as a person in a golden cage can be, unaware that it is a cage.

I was frightened and felt myself choking in that world where people seemed to be asleep. They had been put to sleep. I was frightened because it was as if I had seen myself, us in the mirror of time, who only recently had slept such a sleep, perhaps not so terrible as in Pyongyang, because here in view of "favourable circumstances," both internal and external, everything had been brought up to a logical conclusion and monstrous perfection. I was afraid and ached also, because my own country was responsible for this live nightmare.

Diplomats have no room for sentiments. But if we have really proclaimed universal human values as the mainstay of our policy and believe in them, we should stop to think - whom are we selling Soviet arms to, including the very latest aircraft? How can one prevent the Leader from laying his hands on a nuclear bomb (the Japanese think it could happen in a couple of years time)? DPRK has joined the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, but to this day has not signed the control agreement with International Atomic Energy Agency.

At the talks in Pyongyang, which incidentally, were very difficult, the Soviet side informed the leadership of its intention to establish diplomatic relations with South Korea. "We shall do what we consider necessary. The question of diplomatic relations is the sovereign prerogative of each country," Shevardnadze told reporters on the plane on the journey from Pyongyang to Vladivostok. The Soviet Union welcomes the meeting of the prime ministers of the North and South, the demilitarization of the peninsula and, naturally, the unification of Korea, on which both Pyongyang and Seoul insist. Only on what conditions?

Tokyo. Everything Geared to President's Visit

Tokyo produced an impression of a normal, civilized and business-like city. And the atmosphere of the talks was business-like as never before. My impression was that the Japanese intend, no matter what the cost, to make a breakthrough in Soviet-Japanese relations at the first Soviet-Japanese summit in history. Although it is hard to tell at present in what direction and how a compromise will be achieved. There was no drawing of positions closer on territorial issues, and that means on a peace treaty. Attentive experts on Japan who followed every word pronounced at the talks noted that the Northern territories had been mentioned "only 5-6 times" (in the past, they were practically the sole topic), and the word "occupation" (of the islands by the Soviet Union - Sidorova note) only once. On the whole, the first timid signs have appeared that the Japanese are possibly ready to develop cooperation parallel with a settlement of the territorial issues. This is confirmed indirectly by the fact that for the first time Japan conducted a dialogue with the Soviet side on the problems of the Asian-Pacific region and trust in military matters. The Soviet Union proposed coming to an agreement on getting to know each other's military doctrine; giving advance warning of major military exercises; inviting observers to them; establishing direct contacts between Japan's Defence Agency and the Soviet Defence Ministry, and so on.

The memorandum on matters connected with preparations for the forthcoming visit of the Soviet President to Japan lists the relevant documents - on Soviet-Japanese inter-governmental consultations, on Japan's technical assistance to the process of perestroyka in the USSR, on cooperation in coping with the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, on trade and payments in 1991-95, on coastal trade in 1991-95, on cooperation in environmental protection, and on cultural exchanges in 1991-92.

In Tokyo, the Soviet minister said that the top-level talks, the two countries could declare that they do not regard each other as enemies. For the first time, the Soviet Union and Japan issued a joint statement. They voiced a common view on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

Vladivostok. The Veil of Secrecy Is Being Lifted

The city met us with ships of the Pacific Fleet at anchor and with public calls to make the city an open one.

It was in Vladivostok, when speaking at the second international conference "Asian-Pacific region: dialogue, peace, cooperation" that Shevardnadze put forward new ideas on a system that would promote security and stability in the region.

I would single out a number of points: the proposal to hold in Vladivostok in 1993 a meeting of all Asian foreign ministers wishing to attend; the Soviet statement that it does not call on the countries to do away with existing military-political structures in the region; the proposal to set up a regional centre to ensure the security of marine communications, and the reaffirmation that in 1991 Soviet armed forces in the Asian part of the country will be reduced by 200,000 men. Twelve divisions of ground forces in the Far East will be removed, and 9 big naval ships and 7 submarines will be withdrawn from the Pacific Fleet.

A noteworthy proposal of the minister called for an international conference on the Middle East, with the goal achieving an all-inclusive settlement under the aegis of the UN. Eduard Shevardnadze feels that if Israel agreed to such a conference, that would have a positive effect on the situation in the Middle East and on the settlement of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. And the Soviet Union, in turn, would re-evaluate Soviet-Israeli relations.

Twice during his speech, the minister caused laughter to break out in the hall - when he spoke of the process of turning Vladivostok into an open city. The process has been under way for several years already. According to the local "informal" groups, the military are demanding 4,000 million rubles for dislocating their troops to another region. According to other estimates, 20 million

rubles are being demanded to defend their communications, which would allow the Pacific Fleet to withstand the onslaught of foreigners.

Incidentally, the present situation in Vladivostok does not permit the opening of a free economic zone, a fact that local inhabitants complained about. Meanwhile the situation in the city, like in other cities of ours, with food and consumer goods is far from good and has deteriorated lately. Something that the people did not fail to bring to the notice of the Foreign Minister and member of the Presidential Council when he unexpectedly got out of his car and took a walk through the shops. A whole sackful of problems were heaped on his head - from poor supplies in the shops to difficulties with housing for families of servicemen and the unprecedented rise in crime. Watching this unending flow of complaints. I found myself thinking: these are all live people - emotional, angry, uninhibited, but alive, and I recalled those other faces with set smiles and tired eyes.

The difficult economic and social situation in the Far East only tends to confirm the need for steps to set up a common security system in the Asian-Pacific region. For such a system presupposes a mechanism of cooperation and mutual assistance at the regional level. Perhaps it would compel local economic leaders and those who are drawing up an economic policy to stop talking and start taking action.

The present Soviet position on the problems of the Asian-Pacific region is, in my opinion, more realistic than it was several years ago. We are not trying to impose anything on anybody, fully aware that many countries in the region are wary about new structures. They fear too strong an influence of the USSR and the USA - taken separately and together. Unlike Europe, where the confrontation went along ideological lines, while cultural affinity and common heritage were left intact and standards of living were comparatively close, which facilitates the present processes of integration, in the field of security included, Asia has so many different cultural, ethnic and religious patterns; some countries have for centuries been hostile to others, and at present are at different stages of development. Naturally, that all makes it harder to set up common structures. At any rate, the process is expected to proceed much more slowly and painfully.

And another lesson, in my opinion, that can be drawn from Europe's example is that a single security system can really be built only by democratic countries - you will recall that the new structures began to take shape after the collapse of the totalitarian regimes in the USSR and Eastern Europe. As long as there remain dictatorships in Asia - either pure or remnants of them - a single system of security will be practically impossible to build.

Comparison of Shevardnadze's New York Meetings
PM0210152190

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 September 1990 carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report on Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's meetings in New York with various foreign ministers. The IZVESTIYA item, entitled "Meetings in New York," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published under the headline "Meets With Baker Second Time" in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 5, revealing the following variations:

Page 5, column one, paragraph two, sentence one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...wholly to the intensive quest for solutions.... (adding "intensive")

Same column, paragraph three, last sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...being shown there of late in the discussion.... (adding "of late")

Same column, paragraph five, sentence one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...two politicians discussed thoroughly the opportunities for economic.... (adding "thoroughly the")

Same column, paragraph six, only sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...of resolutions on sanctions.

It was.... (deleting "further")

Same column, last paragraph, only sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...Solana focused on certain aspects of the development of.... (adding "certain aspects of")

Same page, column two, paragraph one, only sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...their intention to actively develop Soviet-Mexican cooperation.... (adding "actively")

Same column, paragraph three, sentence two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...escalation of tension, which could lead to an explosion liable to result in serious consequences for many countries.

Shevardnadze underlined the.... (adding phrase)

Same column, paragraph five, sentence one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...Minister Ngolo Traore. There was an exchange of opinions on certain key questions concerning the situation in West Africa. There was also a discussion of the state of and prospects for Soviet-Malian cooperation in various spheres in light of the urgent need to improve cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis.

Shevardnadze attended a.... (supplying additional material, rewording)

Same column, paragraph six, last sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...situation in that vast area in light.... (adding "vast")

Same column, paragraph seven, only sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...the need to develop multilateral cooperation.

Shevardnadze.... (substituting "develop" for "boost")

Same column, paragraph eight, only sentence, IZVESTIYA reads: ...attention to a number of recent proposals from the Soviet side which flesh out the avenues and forms of dialogue and cooperation in this region. (supplying additional material, rewording)

Laptev Interviewed After Strasbourg Meetings

PM0910130590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with I.D. Laptev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, by special correspondent Ye. Bovkun in Strasbourg; date not given: "European Assembly: Parliaments' Responsibility"—first three paragraphs are an editorial introduction]

[Text] The participants in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly session in Strasbourg have adopted the decision to create a "parliamentary wing" of the CSCE. They have urged the foreign ministers of the 35 CSCE member-countries to present an initiative to form a European assembly.

The opinion of delegates from East and West has been unanimous on this score. They have welcomed an end to the fruitless and damaging "bipolar" ideological confrontation and expressed collective interest in developing a fundamentally new security concept. Representatives of Western countries have confirmed their willingness to assist the East in strengthening its new democratic institutions and market economy. There are growing opportunities for closer environmental cooperation. All this is reflected in the final documents adopted in Strasbourg, with important amendments proposed by the Soviet delegation. Its constructive stand has been estimated at its true worth.

When the Parliamentary Assembly had completed its work, I interviewed I.D. Laptev, head of our delegation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union.

[Bovkun] What have the debates held over the course of two days in Strasbourg's Palais d'Europe given to interparliamentary cooperation?

[Laptev] First of all, they proved that we are living in a new Europe: The countries of our continent are shaking off political barriers and overcoming their alienation. The atmosphere at official and unofficial levels was equally trusting. We could sense our counterparts' desire to really try to grasp our problems. I am not talking about a one-sided, well-meaning attitude to our reforms, as it is often interpreted. The FRG and Swedish representatives, for example, called upon their Western colleagues to study more deeply the East's experience to learn something useful for themselves. We do not want to play the role of unique bearers of wisdom or exporters of intellectual capital, they said. Partners need mutual respect.

Of course, there is also some concern with the pace and, more especially, with the forms of our transformations. A representative of one of Europe's smaller countries made this comparison: Whereas previously the East cut itself off from the West with an iron curtain of totalitarianism, now the West is experiencing the temptation to lower a golden curtain of arrogance to stop or at least restrict the movement of people from the East in search of prosperity.

[Bovkun] So the human rights problem is being looked at from a new angle?

[Laptev] Indeed, virtually all the traditional problems in the three Helsinki "baskets" are taking on additional aspects and becoming more closely interwoven. Take security problems, for example. In order to resolve them we must also take greater account of the economic and humanitarian aspects; and the human rights problem really has gained a new facet. People emigrating to the West from the East are given entry visas, but it takes them much longer to obtain residence permits, let alone work permits. Many have not even thought about this yet, although the problem could become very serious in the future. The West is getting to the situation where it has more manpower than it needs and new jobs are not being created very quickly. These are all new realities arising as a by-product of the so-called "gentle revolutions" in Eastern Europe.

[Bovkun] How do parliamentarians hope to link up these new realities to the Helsinki process?

[Laptev] This linkup cannot be automatic. Parliamentarians' task is to use accumulated experience of cooperation to draw up recommendations that are feasible and humane and will not be detrimental to any country. The main thing is not to lose what we have achieved by developing the Helsinki accords.

[Bovkun] Parliamentarians' influence on national policy must increase with the creation of a single parliamentary body in Europe. Just how far is this possible in the conditions of our "disintegration," when republic parliaments are not always civil in their dealings with the all-Union parliament?

[Laptev] The whole process of "disintegration" generally causes amazement in our Western colleagues. It is something out of their distant past. When we explain that we are dealing with reaction to another period—the existence of a unitary state—their perception of this is purely theoretical. As far as parliamentary levers in politics are concerned, it is easier to reach a common opinion: Parliaments' influence will increase if they manage to reach decisions which unite them. We must not forget that our parliaments in the Soviet Union are still in the first flush of youth. They are in a hurry to secure as many rights for themselves as possible, often overlooking the fact that they thereby automatically increase the number of their responsibilities.

[Bovkun] The Council of Europe has adopted the well-known Demosthenes Program. How could it be useful to our parliaments?

[Laptev] In a great many ways. The program envisages assistance in the implementation of constitutional and other reforms. The development of legal norms is, in principle, an objective process. In equal conditions, legislators often arrive at common legal norms. It is no accident that almost all European law and even world law is based on Roman law. The exchange of legal experience has invaluable significance. It is not a sin but a duty to use what has long been used by others. The Demosthenes Program will help to disseminate this experience, although a European assembly will contribute to this even more.

Ambassador Assesses NATO-Warsaw Pact Talks

PM0510100790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent S. Tosunyan: "Warsaw Pact-NATO: Movement Toward Each Other. Finding Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Vienna—Representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states began consultations in Vienna in the middle of September with a view to drawing up a joint declaration on relations between them. The participants in the new forum have managed to make considerable progress in two weeks. Ambassador Yu.S. Deryabin, head of the USSR delegation, confirmed this in conversation with IZVESTIYA's correspondent and said the following:

"The results are very encouraging: Most of the preamble and six articles of the declaration have been agreed. They include the very important and fundamental point that the member states of the alliances are no longer enemies but extend to each other the hand of friendship and cooperation. The point of the declaration," the Soviet diplomat continued, "is to denote the movement of the existing foreign policy alliances in Europe and of their participants toward each other, away from confrontation toward partnership in strengthening security and stability on the continent. And this is already being clearly manifested in the work of our consultations.

"Judge for yourself. At the first meeting on 14 September we submitted the Soviet draft declaration, and at the second the 16 NATO countries and also Hungary submitted counter drafts. At the third, held 26 September, editorial work began on the basis of the three texts and is progressing successfully. Of course, there are certain differences of approach. But on the whole there is a very real prospect that it will be possible to finish elaborating the declaration in time for the top-level November CSCE conference in Paris, where the heads of Warsaw Pact and NATO states could sign it.

"The members of the 'group of 23' regularly brief the preparatory committee of the Paris meeting on the progress of the work on the declaration. All the CSCE states can be expected to express satisfaction with the declaration in the final document of the Paris meeting."

[Tosunyan] How is work going as a whole on the preparatory committee? Are there are any results in time for the meeting of the CSCE countries' foreign ministers in New York 1-2 October?

[Deryabin] The New York meeting is to be an important stage on the way to the Paris summit conference. We have something to report to the ministers. Following the resumption of the preparatory committee session on 4 September, the work was conducted in an intensive and businesslike way. There is not only a general understanding of what the final document in Paris must be like. The parameters and, in many respects, the specific substance of the new CSCE institutions and mechanisms and of the new all-European security and cooperation structure have already been determined. The preparatory committee is now working on the basis of a number of proposals submitted by delegations in this regard. The sections of the Paris document "A Democratic, Peaceful, and United Europe" and the "Guideline for the Future" are being agreed. After New York, where we will undoubtedly receive new boosts, we have to increase still further the pace of editorial work. For there are only six weeks to go until the Paris conference.

NATO Exercise Could Support Forces in Gulf

PM0910114590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Captain First Rank V. Fedyuk: "Display Determination-90"]

[Text] The crisis situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf region as a result of Iraq's seizure of Kuwait, and also the decision of the military-political leadership of the United States and other NATO countries to send significant contingents of troops to this region have occasioned a review of the bloc's allied armed forces' operational and combat training plans. In practical terms this has taken the form of a reduction in the number and scale of previously planned exercises, above all in regions remote from the conflict zone. At the same time there has been a marked rise in attention to the East Mediterranean region. This is confirmed by the large-scale NATO allied armed forces exercise provisionally named "Display Determination-90," which began here 28 September.

The maneuvers are being launched against the background of the real development of events in the Persian Gulf region, and they pursue the goal of testing out and perfecting in practice the existing plans for switching troops and fleets on the bloc's southern flank from a peace to a war footing, and for conducting operations in the initial period of a war using conventional engagement forces. The exercise covers the territory of Italy and Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean.

The Western press attests that tasks in organizing control and communications, combat involving submarines and aircraft, and combat utilization of multinational combined units made up of various branches of the forces will be perfected during the exercise. Special attention is to be devoted to the planning and conduct of large-scale naval assault operations in the zone of the Black Sea straits and to conducting combat operations in support of ground forces in coastal sectors.

The commands and staffs of both allied and national armed forces and combined and single units of the ground troops, air forces, and navies of the United States, Britain, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and France are involved in the exercise. A large grouping has been set up numbering around 100 warships and auxiliary vessels (including the U.S. aircraft carrier "Saratoga"), around 190 tactical, landbased, and carrier-borne aircraft, and NATO air defense forces and facilities.

Western experts, discussing the most probable options for launching combat operations against Iraq, do not rule out the possibility of utilizing the forces deployed for participation in the "Display Determination-90" exercise for the purpose of rapidly increasing the size of the NATO armed forces in the Persian Gulf region, and also for implementing the naval and air blockade of Iraq.

Germany, Gulf Reviewed on 'Observers Roundtable'

LD0810011990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Oct 90

["International Observers Roundtable" with commentator Yevgeniy Tikhonovich Grachev; Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, USSR Gosteleradio political observer; and Igor Alekseyevich Mikhaylov, TRUD special correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Grachev] During these fall days, one cannot help but recall Pushkin's bright words: October has come/groves shed the last leaves... and so on. In our latitudes, October is fall, everything in nature calms down and becomes tranquil before the long winter rest.

Yet, those of you who watch political life both in our country and in the rest of the world have undoubtedly noticed the obvious discrepancy between the climatic characteristics or, as it is also said, parameters of the processes taking place in nature and the processes taking place in the world.

During these cold autumn days, the indicator on the political thermometer is firmly positioned at the hot mark. Events taking place before our eyes soon will be called historic. The clock of world history obviously has begun to register a new time. Take, for instance, the unification of Germany which has happened before our very eyes.

Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you have worked for many years in Germany. So many years of your life have involved the country. You probably see these processes much more distinctly, so to speak, with a fuller understanding than other observers.

[Zholkver] It is, of course, a great event, a great event not only for the Germans. This was mentioned, by the way, in the message sent by our president to Richard von Weizsaecker, the president of Germany. It was noted that the event took place on the watershed between two epochs. The postwar period is coming to an end, the cold war is coming to an end, and a new epoch is beginning. Nevertheless, it seems to me, to assess these events correctly and, as you have said, more distinctly, some things from history must be recalled. It appears that, generally speaking, our policy, and I mean the policy of the Soviet Union towards Germany during the first postwar months and years, was determined by a policy supporting German unification. At the meetings of the great powers during the war, and immediately after the war, at the Potsdam Conference, our country was the country that upheld a policy supporting Germany unification. We mentioned Potsdam. I frequently made reports from Ceciliehhof, in Potsdam, which houses the Potsdam Conference Museum. There, if one goes into the so-called Oak Study that U.S. President Truman then occupied, maps can be seen on the wall that actually reflected the U.S. version of splitting, or dismembering, Germany into three or five separate states. The USSR was the country advocating German unification.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, but you heard statements these days that a united Germany could, with time, present a challenge to the European, and even world, community. This will certainly lead to war.

[Zholkver] It has to be said that such statements can be heard both in the East and West, perhaps not always as bluntly as a new war is on the way. But, there are apprehensions of various types.

[Mikhaylov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, this question has its historic roots. If we recall the past, in the current century, two world wars sprouted from German soil, and here Soviet citizens' apprehensions about what will happen in Europe following the unification of Germany, which we have all witnessed, are natural.

[Zholkver] We also have to see another experience from history: the experience of close, mutually advantageous cooperation betwen our country, Russia and Germany, which also goes a long way back, to the times of Peter, the times of Catherine, up to the cooperation durign the period of Rapallo, and postwar cooperation. You know, during the days when the work of the unique diplomatic mechanism under the two-plus-four formula was nearing completion in Moscow—the two German states and the four powers of the anti-Hitler coalition—I put the same questions to the two foreign ministers of what were then still two German states, Genscher and De Maiziere, the prime minister of the GDR who was then carrying out the duties of foreign minister. Genscher stressed that, in his view, relations between the Soviet Union and a united Germany would be more than just the sum of the

previous relations between the Soviet Union and the two German states, in all areas, from security to the economy. De Maiziere noted that he was sure that the citizens of the GDR who take with them to the future united Germany all of the best that had developed over the long years of their cooperation with the Soviet Union.

I think that, notwithstanding all the natural—I stress once again, natural—historically justified concern on the part of our people as to how our interests with Germany will fare, new prospects are opening.

But, on matters of security, one has to note, already at the present time, the real contribution by the united Germany to relaxing military tension in Europe. The armed forces of the united Germany are being cut from 600,000 to 370,000. This is even less than the current strength of the Bundeswehr alone, not to mention that Germany is taking on a commitment to renounce nuclear, chemical, and any other weapons of mass destruction. In my view, you know, it is simply symbolic, as the German press is also noting these days, by the way, that literally in the same week when the unification of Germany occurred, a decisive breakthrough was achieved at the USSR-U.S. talks on cutting conventional weapons in Europe.

The way has been opened to the forthcoming summit meeting of the 35 states on common European problems in November, where the biggest major reduction since the war will be implemented in so-called conventional weapons, it is thought by approximately half. The fact that the united Germany is also participating actively in this reduction in armaments is clearly positive, as is the fact that the united Germany is helping to create a common European security system, not on the basis of blocs, not on the opposition of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, but on the basis of a change in their functions from purely military to political and the creation of common European structures, in particular a center for preventing conflicts in Europe.

At the two-plus-four meeting, knowing and seeing how both ministers, both Shevardnadze and Genscher, were defending this idea, I asked: Which of you is the actual initiator of this idea? They said that this idea had occurred to them almost simultaneously, and, by the way, Genscher was defending the idea that the location of the center for preventing and settling conflicts in Europe should be in Berlin. It is ture, Vienna did, after all, clearly win out here; the center will probably be located there, but a common European secretariat is being set up, and it will probably be in Prague. There will be regular, annual metings of heads of state and government, and probably biannual meetings of the foreign ministers of the 35 states. An entirely new, unique, common European security system is being created.

[Mikhaylov] In other words, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, another large brick has been laid in the common European home, or rather in its foundations, and serious prerequisites have been created so that all common European affairs should be built on a constructive position, on mutual understanding, on the European home's hope for progress and peace.

[Grachev] I wholly agree with you, and I will be so bold as to assert that both the festive atmosphere which has dominated recent days in Germany and the political debates which have now begun over these problems—problems involving unification and those which, to some extent, have arisen thanks to unification—all of this, in one way or another, all these emotions, you will, nevertheless, agree is something positive.

Even so, against this background of warming up which is going on globally, against this background of positive events, of the positive moves occurring in the world, the situation in the Persian Gulf area looks all the more gloomy because of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. It looks, for instance, like a column of black smoke clouding a clear, cloudless sky. Incidentally, this is how it was on that unforgettable day, 2 August, when Iraqi troops invaded the territory of Kuwait.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, indeed, 1-2 August, when the Iraqi troops invaded the territory of Kuwait and occupied that small Arab country, 2 August has gone down in the history of Kuwait as Black Thursday. More than two months have now passed since Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, and military confrontation in the Persian Gulf is growing day by day, and the danger of armed conflict increases.

Judge for yourselves: Iraq has the fourth most powerful army in the world, with over 1 million men; in technical terms, Iraq's Armed Forces possess very serious potential, including over 5,000 tanks, 3,000 artillery pieces, over 500 warplanes of various kinds, as well as 200 ground-to-ground multiple missile launchers. A variety of weaponry obtained from Western countries and, unfortunately, from the Soviet Union, too, gives serious weight to Iraq's combat potential. Saddam Husayn gives special attention to sabotage and landing groups and special purpose groups.

As far as the advantages the Iraqi Army has, I would note the following: Naturally, there is rapid acclimatization of soldiers to the difficult climatic conditions in the desert. This is, of course, a fact which should not be discounted.

What forces currently face the Iraqi Army, with its 430,000 men concentrated near the border with Saudi Arabia and on Kuwaiti territory? Something in the order of 170,000 U.S. Army servicemen who have been moved into Saudi Arabia. The Pentagon now has plans for large-scale Marine Corps exercises in the near future such as have not been held in the last 15 or 20 years. As for prospects for stationing even greater troop potential, then it needs to be noted that enormous Galaxy aircraft belonging to the U.S. Armed Forces, Pentagon aircraft, are landing every ten minutes at airfields in Saudi Arabia. If one tries to analyze this in financial terms, the

cost to the U.S. of deploying their troops in Saudi Arabia amounts at the end of the month to $2 billion. These are enormous figures.

[Zholkver] It needs to be kept in mind that this figure will snowball. As troops are moved in, so too everything needed to supply them also has to be transferred: ammunition, food, and water.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, it is an extremely difficult region, in terms of water supplies, and, of course, U.S. officials have been remarking that it is a region where the Pentagon is coming up against very serious circumstances of force majeur for the deployment of its troops.

[Zholkver] You talked about Black Thursday for Kuwait. Nevertheless, I have had occasion to read quite a few letters from listeners expressing the idea, in one way or another, that at one time Kuwait was a part of Iraq and that, so to speak, Iraq has merely recovered what used to belong to it. Our listeners need to be reminded of the history of the conflict. [passage omitted]

[Mikhaylov] There would seem to be some point in adding that, throughout the period when Iraq and Iran were at war, Kuwait constantly gave the Iraqi leadership material help in overcoming the difficulties arising during that conflict between states. So much for history.

It also needs to be noted that the fact of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait gave rise to unprecedented solidarity such as, I would say, had not been seen on any occasion in the history of international relations since the end of World War II, solidarity among all progressive forces in the world community.

[Zholkver] But, in truth, I should say that in the Arab world itself, as I see it, there is no unity. In the Arab League, if my memory does not escape me, it breaks down 13 to seven: 13 states supporting Kuwait or opposing Iraq's aggression, and seven states siding with Iraq.

[Grachev] You know, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, there is no real unity in the Arab world because the very concept of the Arab world is itself one of our illusions stemming from our old political thinking, one of the illusions stemming from stagnation in our foreign policy and analysis. There is no such thing as the Arab world. There is a large group of states inhabited by peoples speaking approximately the same language, and nothing more than that. Because each of those states has its own history, its own contemporary reality, its own problems, some of them have emerged as elite countries, and, indeed, elite groups have emerged in those countries.

Unity needs to be thought of in a different sense, the sense of overall human values. That is what the world community is now doing in trying to find a way out of the crisis through joint efforts, on the basis of an understanding that the conflict has to be extinguished before it grows.

[Mikhaylov] As for our country's position, from the very outset it has been expressed resolutely and unequivocally: We condemn Iraq's aggressive actions.

That was affirmed also by the address delivered by Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze at the 45th session of the UN General Assembly. Our minister stressed that a terrorist act had been carried out against a new world order. That is a major challenge to mankind. A war may begin at any day or hour in the Persian Gulf. As is known, from the rostrum of the United Nations Organization, he addressed the leadership of Iraq, addressed him under the right of a country which found in itself the courage to condemn wrong deeds committed by it in the past.

[Zholkver] But, is there not some kind of duplicity here? After all, everybody knows that to a considerable degree Iraq is fighting with Soviet weapons.

[Grachev] You know, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the editorial office is receiving many letters from radio listeners who really approach the question in that way. It is said that we armed Iraq, and well, the aggressor is fighting with Soviet weapons.

[Zholkver] It is true that, for justice's sake, it should be noted that, incidentally weapons came by no means from the Soviet Union along, but from the FRG, too.

[Grachev] Yes, that is quite right. We have yet to broach that. But, I want to say right away that the sarcasm of our radio listeners who ask such questions is not justified now, on the whole. The fact of the matter is that, up until very recently, Iraq was one of the Soviet Union's major partners in the Near East; moreover, there was cooperation between the USSR and Iraq in practically every sphere of conscious activity, not only in military activity. There were close economic links, technological links, and scientific and cultural links. As far as the sale of arms is concerned, that is a very specific matter, and I think that we ought to undertake a more detailed conversation with the involvement of specialists.

[Mikhaylov] Nevertheless, Yevgeniy Tikhonovich, I would like to note that Iraq, too, up until very recently, also was a major arms partner in the world.

[Grachev] That is true. I do not want to try to justify the unaccountability of our military, and in no way am I defending the procedure that has evolved in the arms trade business or the procedure in our country which has evolved in the area. Of course, glasnost ought to be applied to this area, too, which for some reasons up until now still has been wrapped up in a fog of secrecy. Is that secrecy justified? For whom is secrecy created?

Of course, these questions are also a matter for separate talks and also with the involvement of specialists, lawyers, economists, sociologists, and, of course, of the military.

I would like now to say that there is no need to engage in self- flagellation when we speak of Soviet tanks and

Soviet missiles deployed in Iraq. Let's put it like this: A notable contribution to the matter of arming the Iraqi Army was made by other countries, too, by France, the Federal Republic. Incidentally, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, about the Federal Republic itself...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Yes, as a matter of fact there is a very great scandal there now, already the second scandal, since, under West German legislation, under the legislation of the FRG, deliveries of arms to areas of international tension are banned altogether. [passage omitted]

But, what is important here? The West German Bundestag, the parliament, really has dealt with these questions closely. There is a parliamentary committee investigating that. I think our people's deputies also could give their attention to that very important question.

[Mikhaylov] I think they intend on doing that.

[Grachev] And a whole series of countries may also be named which have supplied arms and military technology to Iraq, moreover, as I suppose, under conditions of absolutely natural competition, trying to outstrip competitors. After all, the sale of arms is a very profitable business for those who manufacture them, unfortunately. There are some thoughts on the arms trade. As far as the development of the situation is concerned, I mean the possibility of settling the conflict, or the likelihood of the outbreak of war, well, here, that alternative gives one food for thought.

[MIkhaylov] Yes, you are right. These are very serious questions and now, in Europe, in our country, and in Washington military experts and specialists are racking their brains over how the situation will develop in the immediate future. For instance, it has become known that, as analysts from the Pentagon suppose, the blockade of Iraqi territory by sea, air, and land will be more effective only by the end of November. So far, the blockade has not yet yielded tangible or, on the whole, serious results, although constant calls are being made on Iraqi radio for saving on food. As far as possible plans, scenarios according to which this conflict situation in the Persian Gulf will develop, it is difficult to dwell on one of them here, although today plans are being created for armed invasion of Iraq, and, on the whole, to force Saddam Hussayn to return Kuwait to the international community by means of arms. Nevertheless, both sides, on the whole, are trying somehow to delay the solution of that complex questions because should Saddam Hussayn want to leave Kuwait, he would want to do it with head held high.

You know, nevertheless, for our country, with all our solidarity with the decision of the UN Security Council and with our contacts with the U.S., nevertheless it is most important to do everything to resolve that conflict peacefully. I personally pin great hopes upon both the present trip by Primakov, member of the Presidential Council, to that region. Incidentally, he is an expert in Arabic affairs, a former journalist, and in his time, our correspondent in Cairo and then a correspondent of PRAVDA.

[Grachev] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you see how highly an Arabic expert is valued?

[Zholkver] Yes. But, you know, I think that for our country, it is of twofold importance for that to be resolved peacefully.

[Grachev] No matter how completely obvious it may be that the sovereignty of Kuwait, the legitimacy of its authorities and territorial integrity should be restored fully.

[Mikhaylov] Yes, I agree with you completely, Yevgeniy Tikhonovich, all the more so since, of course, we should not forget that several thousand Soviet citizens are in Iraq. These are construction workers and oil workers who, in accordance with the contractual agreements between our countries, worked on Iraqi industrial installations. The sharp exacerbation of the military and political situation in Iraq has led Soviet people into a complex situation. The USSR Foreign Ministry has expressed its concern regarding this situation, and, as Aleksandr Vladimirovich has noted already, the USSR president sent a special message, and Primakov held talks in Baghdad. The Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Workers of State Institutions coordinating the activities of trade union organizations of Soviet collectives abroad has expressed serious concern over the situation of Soviets in Iraq, and, as a representative of the trade union press, it is necessary for me to note that fact and also say a few words about that statement by our trade union center.

Regarding the situation that has evolved, the presidium of the Central Council of the federation has appealed to USSR Supreme Soviet deputies to demand that the USSR Government undertake all the necessary measures for the immediate evacuation of over 5,000 people from Iraq.

[Grachev] You know, I completely appreciate that concern. Over the years that I worked in the Near East, I often had occasion to be in very acute situations where Soviets were in the position, either, let's put it like this, of hostages, or of some other kind of very unusual state...

[Mikhaylov, interrupting] You mean your trip to Yemen?

[Grachev] Yes, to Yemen, among other places. Despite the fact that that was a friendly country and remains a

friendly one, nevertheless, events took place on its territory that got out of hand, and Soviets were in about the same situation in which our specialists in Iraq are now. But, I have to tell you that there has not yet been an instance of Soviets being left to their own fate, of our country not undertaking the most decisive action to defend the interests of our citizens or simply to defend them.

[Zholkver] The main thing is that that action should be in the spirit of the new political thinking. After all, if we, in ending our conversation, say that we this week managed to resolve a protracted and most acute conflict, a conflict related to the split of Germany, of course, I do not think that we are to wait 40-45 years to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait problem. But, in any event, the approaches should be new, in the spirit of the new times, not forceful methods, but political ones.

[Grachev] I think that is exactly the approach which has formed the basis of all our international politics over the past several years, and the prospects we are outlining are built upon these platforms.

Unfortunately, our time has run out. I remind you that you have been listening to the broadcast of International Observers Roundtable.

United States & Canada

Baker, Australian Minister View Gulf Options

LD0910111990 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin]

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS—The United States and Australia prefer a peaceful solution of the Gulf crisis by the use of economic sanctions against Iraq, but they do not rule out force to end the crisis, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here on Monday evening.

The ministers were speaking after an annual U.S.-Australian meeting at the ministerial level. The meeting was also attended by defence ministers Richard Cheney and Robert Ray.

Baker said the sides devoted considerable attention to the situation in the Gulf, where Australia has sent a military contingent. They discussed a Cambodian settlement, arms control, including the non-proliferation of chemical weapons, and the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. Baker said they also discussed developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The ministers said they have not raised the issue of a build-up of Australian Armed Forces in the Gulf. Asked about the possibility of the use of force in the Gulf, Baker said the United States does "not foreclose the possible use of force," but he said he preferred "a peaceful, diplomatic, political solution."

The Australian minister noted that Australia preferred "a peaceful settlement through the application of sanctions". He said Australia acknowledged "that the military strike option must be kept open in the event that peaceful resolution fails".

General Moiseyev Continues U.S. Visit

PM0910154190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Blinov: "USSR-United States—Military Contacts"]

[Text] Washington—The USSR Armed Forces General Staff and its U.S. equivalent—the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff—are jointly carrying out scientific analysis of the problem of maintaining international security and stability in conditions of profound reduction of military forces. Accord was reached on this during a U.S. visit by Army General M.A. Moiseyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff.

Army General M.A. Moiseyev and General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, held a joint news conference at the Pentagon on Friday marking the end of the Soviet delegation's visit. The agreement of a two-year plan of Soviet-U.S. military exchanges was announced.

In 1991-1992 the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the Air Force and Navy chiefs of staff, the commander of the Marine Corps, and other prominent U.S. military leaders will visit the Soviet Union. A U.S. military aviation display team will come to the USSR. Warships will make exchange visits. The top leaders of the Soviet Ground Troops and Navy will visit the United States. Delegations of military journalists, medics, and military academy teachers and students will exchange visits.

M.A. Moiseyev described his U.S. visit as successful in its work results and interesting from the viewpoint of personal impressions. "My ideas have changed about many aspects of American life," he stated.

The chief of the Soviet General Staff was received by U.S. President George Bush—the U.S. press remarked that the meeting was far longer than the usual protocol "politeness visit"—and by Defense Secretary R. Cheney. In the course of the official talks with Gen. C. Powell an exchange of opinions took place on issues of military doctrine and the international situation. In a discussion of the Persian Gulf situation the Soviet delegation stressed the need to resolve the crisis that has arisen there through political means.

A significant place in the discussions was occupied by arms reduction issues. Noting the successful progress of the talks in Geneva and Vienna, M.A. Moiseyev voiced his support for the further widening of the disarmament agenda, in particular for its extension to the sphere of naval weapons, not yet covered by the talks. He also mentioned the need for a very early resumption of the talks on a complete end to nuclear weapons testing.

M.A. Moiseyev issued a clarification on reports that have appeared in the U.S. press of "a massive redeployment of Soviet military hardware from Europe across the Urals." In his words, hardware is being transferred from East Europe as part of the withdrawal of troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the switch to a structure of "defensive sufficiency," and the implementation of the unilateral reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces by 500,000 men.

Reductions in troop numbers are being carried out in the Asian part of the USSR, and Soviet military units are being withdrawn from Mongolia. Military hardware will partially be used to replace the equipment of the remaining military subunits, and disengaged equipment will be eliminated or directed into the national economy. "We do not intend to stockpile military equipment. It will be destroyed according to the means which exist for this purpose," M.A. Moiseyev stated. "I am satisfied with this explanation," Gen. C. Powell told journalists.

Gen. M.A. Moiseyev and the delegation which he heads visited a number of military bases and garrisons on U.S. territory.

Northeast Asia

Japanese, Soviet Officials Discuss Relations

LD0810211790 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 8 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko]

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Oct (TASS)—The participants of the meeting of Soviet-Japanese experts that took place today in Tokyo favors increasing joint efforts aimed at bringing the entire complex of relations to a qualitatively new level. Taking part in the meeting were USSR people's deputies and Japanese parliamentarians, representatives of business circles, economists, and scientists.

"Great changes have taken place in the world in the recent years caused by the perestroyka policy which is being implemented by the Soviet Union. A considerable warming of the international climate, first and foremost in Soviet-U.S. relations, which have entered an era of dialogue and cooperation, has also started to positively influence the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, said Yoshiro Mori, parliament deputy from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Unfortunately, the development of Soviet-Japanese relations is still lagging behind the processes taking place in the world inspite of a certain progress. One of the reasons for this situation lies in the "territorial problem" which exists between the two countries. The Japanese political figure called for expanding the bilateral dialogue and deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of Japan and the USSR.

"New conditions that are taking shape on the international scene under the influence of Soviet new thinking policies open favorable prospects for the progressive development of Soviet-Japanese relations in various spheres. Possibilities for cooperation between our countries, if we discard the usual but no longer workable stereotypes, are enormous indeed, noted Gennadiy Yanayev, USSR peoples' deputy and CPSU Central Committee Secretary, and CPSU Politburo member. The goodwill of both sides is needed in order to solve the complicated problems of Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union supports the establishment of truly good-neighborly relations and developing solid, mutually beneficial ties with Japan."

Nikolay Petrakov, USSR presidential aide, addressed the main aspects of cardinal reform in the USSR national economy which envisages a transition to the market economy.

"We think that despite the present complicated economic situation in the country there are no grounds for pessimism," he said. By making cardinal changes in its economic system the Soviet Union intends to actively participate in the international division of labor. Nikolay Petrakov reported that the presidential decree to grant foreign enterprises a wide scope of rights in economic activity will soon be issued. This should be mutually beneficial activity. What we need, he noted, is not help but equal partnership with foreign firms.

Japanese Prime Minister Conducts Mideast Tour

PM0910140390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Latyshev: "Have They Found Pretext?"]

[Text] Tokyo—The dramatic events in the Persian Gulf region are viewed by the Japanese government as a convenient pretext to activate their diplomacy in the Near East.

This is borne out by Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's present trip to the countries of this region, including Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. Formally Kaifu's trip to the most explosive region of the world was dictated by the desire to promote the implementation of UN decisions aimed at ending Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and preventing the threat of military catastrophe looming over the region. This desire undoubtedly accords with the interests of Japan, which imports 70 percent of the oil it consumes from the Near East. At the same time the aim of Kaifu's present trip is also to lower the pitch of anti-Japanese feeling in U.S. Congress. Many of its members are accusing Japan of avoiding appropriate financial and diplomatic support for the U.S. course with regard to Iraq.

Following the practice usual for Japanese diplomacy, during his talks with the leaders of Near East countries like Egypt and Turkey Kaifu mainly emphasized the promise to grant these countries Japanese financial aid. Thus, in particular, the Egyptian Government was promised financial aid of $400 million while Saudi Arabia was promised up to $2 billion and the Turkish Government $300 million.

At the same time, the Japanese premier's attempts to achieve a review of Iraq's present bellicose position produced no tangible results.

Further evidence of the Kaifu government's desire to use the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf to make claims to a greater role in world affairs for Japan than before was its intention recently to embark on a review of the very foundation of the country's entire previous military policy, to wit to change the doctrine of Japanese Armed Forces' participation in any foreign expeditions whatsoever. Even before Kaifu's trip to the United States and the Near East it became known that the Japanese Government was preparing to create in the country the so-called "group for peaceful cooperation with the United Nations" formed from servicemen in the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" who, as is well known, are a hired army. It is clear from Japanese press reports that it is proposed that the Japanese Army officers and soldiers enlisted to this corps will, when they are sent abroad to regions where military tension has emerged, have firearms and "Stinger" missiles. According to press reports,

the Japanese Government has decided to submit to parliament a draft law defining the tasks and rules for the formation and dispatch abroad of Japanese Armed Forces created under the title of the "group for peaceful cooperation with the United Nations." This decision is assessed among the country's political circles in opposition to the government as an attempt by the leaders of the ruling party to take advantage of the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf to undermine one of the main bastions of postwar peacetime Japanese foreign policy. It is a case of the future legalization of the dispatch abroad of Japanese Armed Forces to the world's "hot spots" which, it is believed, will lead to the emergence of serious alarm in adjacent Asian countries subjected to Japanese aggression during the war.

Kuril Islands Dispute With Japan Continues

Foreign Ministry Comments

LD0910185390 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Oleg Shchedrov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has turned down reports about the readiness of the Soviet Union to return two of the four disputed south Kuril Islands to Japan. The Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN and several newspapers on Sunday reported that the draft of an appropriate agreement was handed to a delegation of the LIberal Democratic party that visited Moscow at the end of September. Oleg Shchedrov makes these comments:

The territorial problem remains the most painful aspect of Soviet-Japanese relations. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has made it clear that no documents reviving the 1956 version [declaration on the islands] have been submitted to the Japanese side; however, several questions related to the latest sensation remain open.

It is worth noticing that Japanese official circles have responded to the alleged initiative of Moscow. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Taro Nakayama, now touring the Middle East, said the proposal is evidence of Moscow's intentions to improve Soviet-Japanese relations. It is difficult to imagine that a foreign minister would use the press as the sole source of information.

The second thing that draws attention is that the Soviet Foreign Ministry statement was made after Japanese political circles declared the return of two islands insufficient and calls were repeated for the return of all northern territories. If this is not a coincidence, some analysts say, this might be a probing of the issue of northern territories in view of the visit to Japan by Soviet President Gorbachev.

In any case, after the Foreign Ministry statement, member of the Presidential Council, Yevgeniy Primakov, stressed that during Gorbachev's visit to Japan planned for next year, one should not excpect a radical change in Moscow's attitude to the issue of northern territories. A TASS report clearly states that the four islands belong to the Soviet Union.

So a formal end has been put to the latest sensation. The problems of the four islands remains and it has to be solved. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze recently said there are very many interesting versions of solving the problem to the satisfaction of both sides. The Soviet side feels that one of them could be an understanding of the settlement of the territorial problem to the generations to come, as it has been decided on a similar dispute between Japan and China.

Sakhalin Leader Makes Proposal

PM0910175190 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 10 Oct 90 p 1

[Letter from Doctor of Economic Sciences and RSFSR People's Deputy V. Fedorov, chairman of the Sakhalin Oblispolkom: "'Everything is in Order With Regard to Our Patriotism!' Oblispolkom Chairman Answers Some of His 'Well-Wishers' and Those Trying to Drive a Wedge Between Sakhalin and Russia"]

[Text] In some Moscow newspapers authors have appeared who are trying to cast a shadow on the transformations initiated in Sakhalin. In particular the weekly KOMMERSANT has even published a cartoon depicting someone—presumably the oblast leader—"rowing away" with Sakhalin in the night.

Sakhalin with all its islands, including the South Kuril Islands, is an inalienable and eternal part of Russia. Sakhalin Oblast's transformation into a free economic territory sets itself the goal of the absolute priority of its links with the rest of Russia, and not with foreign countries. I shall note in passing that the solution of this question is in fact being artificially delayed in some Moscow corridors of power.

In a few years' time, when I suppose we shall have achieved successes on a new basis, we will have to report to our beloved Russia that we did not surrender our positions on the international plane and did not harm the country as a result of regional egotism which we resolutely oppose. Only such successes must be recognized as valid.

My position as chairman of the Sakhalin Oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee] on the problem of the South Kuril Islands is widely known and is supported by the island oblast's inhabitants. In contrast to those who, cringing before the economically powerful Japan, promise to "give it the islands," or another proposal to declare them "initially" a zone of free enterprise, I have put forward my own formula, the so-called "fourth option": Let not only the South Kurils but also part of

Hokkaido island become a territory of joint economic collaboration. I said this to figures in the neighboring state when I was in Japan: Let us see in each other partners with equal rights.

I should warn you that those who continue to cast doubt on the existing status of the South Kurils will feel our resistance. We shall begin a process which will end with the resignation of these people, however lofty their posts. I believe that the solution of the German question cannot serve as a model for our approach to the so-called "Kuril problem." That is where we stand.

[Signed] V. Fedorov, chairman of the Sakhalin Oblispolkom, doctor of economic sciences and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] people's deputy

No Information on Soviet Proposal

PM0910181590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Statement by Japanese Foreign Ministry Spokesman"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Oct—Neither the government nor the Japanese Foreign Ministry "has specific information" about the content of "the Soviet side's proposals regarding ways to resolve the territorial problem." This was announced here at a briefing for local and foreign journalists by T. Watanabe, the official spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Last Sunday the Japanese mass media announced that S. Abe, an eminent figure in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, "has received an official message from the Soviet side" suggesting that agreement be reached on the basic principles of a bilateral peace treaty on the basis of the 1956 joint declaration, which provides for the Soviet Union's transfer of Shikotan and Khabomay islands to Japan.

Reports Continue on Establishing ROK Ties

Joint Communique Viewed

PM0510101990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Shalnev: "Fruitful Day For Soviet Diplomacy"]

[Text] New York—Something that has probably never occurred before in diplomatic practice has happened. Changes were made to a most crucial document at the very moment it was being officially signed. The amendments were immediately ratified by signatures in the margin.

In their joint communique the Soviet and South Korean foreign ministers changed the date when the accord reached between Moscow and Seoul on the establishment of full—at ambassadorial level—diplomatic relations between our countries enters into effect. Instead of 1 January next year, as initially planned, the accord came into effect immediately, on 30 September.

The change of date was finally decided at a relatively short meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and Choe Ho-chung on Sunday, at the UN headquarters in New York. There was simply not enough time to reprint—in Russian and Korean—the joint communique that had been prepared in advance, as is often the case. So the correction had to be made "in the flesh."

"Will the changes have to be notarized?" I asked the ministers.

They replied that it would not be necessary—the ministers' signatures in the margin were quite sufficient.

Immediately after the ceremony I interviewed Choe Ho-chung. According to him, "both sides were agreeable to the establishment of diplomatic relations as soon as possible." As I understand it from what the South Korean minister said, the idea of "bringing the date forward" came from Seoul. "And today we received the reply from the Soviet side—consent."

I wanted to know how, in Choe Ho-chung's view, the establishment of diplomatic relations will affect the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula. "We hope," the minister said, "that North Korea will not react too sharply. Our position is as follows: We do not want to drive North Korea into a corner and we do not want to increase its isolation. We hope that North Korea now appreciates how quickly the world situation is changing, how much it, too, needs perestroyka and glasnost, how great is the need for reforms. We are very worried about the human rights situation in North Korea and we are ever mindful of the happiness and freedom of our brothers and sisters in the North."

[Shalnev] What is your view now of the prospects for Soviet-Korean economic relations?

[Choe] A Soviet delegation is to come to Seoul in October. We will examine in detail with it questions of future economic cooperation between our countries. With the normalization of our relations, the atmosphere is more suitable for the early conclusion of mutually advantageous agreements. The Korean economy's private sector is very interested in creating joint ventures with the Soviet Union and investing capital in your economy. The prospects appear good to me. The government will encourage private sector initiatives.

[Shalnev] What are the statistics of our trade and economic relations?

[Choe] If one is talking about trade, then as of July it amounted to over $400 million, and before the end of the year we expect the indicator to rise almost to $1

billion.... You have very rich resources in Siberia. Koreans could go there and become your partners in their development.

[Shalnev] In your conversation with Eduard Shevardnadze, did you discuss the question of a possible Soviet-South Korean summit?

[Choe] Yes, it was discussed. As we understand it, President Gorbachev will visit Japan next year. We expressed the hope that the president might visit Korea at the same time—before or after the trip to Japan. Of course, we would also like our president to have the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union, meet with President Gorbachev again, and take a friendship message to the Soviet people. We will discuss the date of the visit through diplomatic channels. (I would add that sources say that South Korean President No Tae-u could go the USSR before the end of this year—A. Shalnev)

[Shalnev] When will the exchange of ambassadors take place between our countries?

"We will do this in the very near future," the foreign minister replied, intimating—although he did not actually say so—that the first ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the USSR will be Kong No-myong, current head of the South Korean consular department in Moscow.

"How will the question of Korea's—or the Koreas'—membership of the United Nations be resolved?" (At present, as is known, neither Seoul nor Pyongyang is represented at the United Nations)

"I think we should take our lawful place in the United Nations," the minister stressed, and he went on to say that quite soon Seoul will be ready to ask the United Nations to admit South Korea as a member of the international community. "If," he noted, "we can see that there is no reasonable chance of reaching agreement with North Korea on this score—although we will make every effort to do so—we will act ourselves. We regard as unacceptable a situation in which North Korea would exercise a veto in this respect."

[Shalnev] Do you have a timetable?

[Choe] There is no timetable, but we have yet another round of summit talks in Pyongyang next month.

[Shalnev] Will the round take place?

[Choe] I do not know. Perhaps, after today's events, there will be a change in the North Korean stance. But we hope the talks will take place. [Choe ends]

Again sources say that Seoul could make this request to the United Nations in October. It will then depend on the UN Security Council's stance.

After the communique was signed, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze talked with members of the press. He noted that "the Soviet Union has built up its special relationship with the DPRK over many years. It is a relationship between allies, a relationship of friendship and good-neighborliness. We are determined that our relationship with the DPRK will develop on the basis of good-neighborliness and friendship. In this sense nothing has changed. In fact, more favorable conditions are being created for the development of our relations with North Korea and with all countries of the region." Asked "Do you rule out the unification of the two Koreas in the future?" the Soviet minister replied: I believe it would be a normal, logical process.

There was another notable event on Sunday: After E. Shevardnadze's meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister D. Levi, the establishment of consular relations between our countries was announced. Consulates general will be opened in in Moscow and Tel Aviv. Organizational questions, in particular the size of the consulates' staffs, will be considered and resolved in the next few days.

At the meeting it was also decided to establish a process of regular consultations between the Israeli and USSR foreign ministers, including at ministerial level. This decision, as it were, legalizes relatively extensive contacts between our countries and creates a stable mechanism for maintaining these contacts.

The final piece of news is that following E. Shevardnadze's meeting with Honduran President Callejas—also on Sunday—the establishment of Soviet-Honduran diplomatic relations was announced. At ambassador level.

Not bad for one day....

ROK Ambassador Assesses Ties

LD0610025790 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 5 oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Polovko]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea has been described as a major event opening broad opportunities for enlivening interstate relations and constructive political dialogue by South Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kong No-myong.

The Korean ambassador told TASS that the two countries will cooperate "not only in the political field, but will also develop trade, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other relations".

Kong No-myong stressed that the already existing economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea provide a good basis for the development of bilateral cooperation.

In 1988, the commodity turnover between the two countries amounted to $160 million. It reached $600 million in 1989 and is expected to reach $1 billion this year.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea, the ambassador believes, will facilitate the development of the intra-Korean dialogue.

According to press reports, North Korea has addressed a letter to the United Nations pledging its readiness to display a flexible approach towards the two Koreas' membership of this international organisation.

The South Korean ambassador expressed hope that under new conditions China would be able to review its approach to the solution of the issue of establishing diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea—China has so far withheld diplomatic recognition of South Korea.

This step, as well as the normalisation of relations between North Korea and Japan, for which the two countries declared themselves ready during the recent visit to Pyongyang of delegations from the Japanese Liberal-Democrtic and Socialist Parties, will become a major factor of stabilizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and strengthening peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, the ambassador said.

Following mutual diplomatic recognition, Kong said, the sides have [words indistinct] to settle practical matters of establishing embassies in Seoul and Moscow.

The Soviet Embassy, he said, is likely to occupy the premises of the former Russian Mission in Seoul, because the premises ere nationalised by the Seoul government.

Kireyev Explains Ties

SK0710051790 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Report on interview with Genrikh Kireyev, chief of the Socialist Countries of Asia Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs by station reporter (Kiril Mikhaylov); place and date not given—recorded in Russian with superimposed Korean translation read by announcer]

[Text] [Announcer] In their meeting last Sunday on 30 September, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and ROK Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK.

Station reporter (Kiril Mikhaylov) met and conversed with Genrikh Kireyev, member of the (?Council) and chief of the Socialist Countries of Asia Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Mikhaylov] What kind of aftereffect has the establishment of diplomatic relations with Seoul produced?

[Kireyev] We have arrived at such a decision step by step, without hurrying. We have carefully weighed many factors. When making this decision, we considered the following: According to the programs introduced in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk, we should reflect the Asian and Pacific reality.

Without considering this reality, it would be impossible to guarantee peace and achieve stability and security in this region.

So, it is natural that we cannot achieve such a goal without normalizing relations with the ROK. It is a fact that two sovereign countries, the DPRK and the ROK, exist on the Korean peninsula. We also have considered the fact that we maintain an alliance and social ties with the DPRK. There is no question that our relations with the ROK will not harm relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea. We will maintain our current relations with the DPRK.

Democratic Korea [DPRK] will remain our ally, as well as our friendly neighbor.

[Mikhaylov] Have economics been considered in deciding to establish diplomatic relations?

[Kireyev] Of course, they have.

In deciding to establish diplomatic relations with the ROK, we considered the economic factors, too. As is widely known, we established direct trade and economic ties with the ROK at the non-governmental level two years ago. At present, however, it has become very difficult to push for economic cooperation without establishing government-to-government relations.

Many questions require governmental decisions. For example, such issues as the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantees are the ones which need governmental decisions.

We also have considered social demands that the Soviet Union establish full-scale diplomatic relations with the ROK. It was asserted that such relations should be active, particularly in the Soviet far east. That region pays much attention to cooperation with the ROK in terms of meeting those demands.

Meanwhile, we have felt that ROK business circles are also interested in such things.

[Mikhaylov] What consequences will arise from the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK?

[Kireyev] On the whole, setting up diplomatic relations with the ROK and normalizing our relations with it as the next step, I believe, will bring us up to date with the favorable course in Asia and the Pacific, including the Korean peninsula.

As to when reunification will be achieved, it is, as a matter of course, a question that the Korean people must settle themselves.

Such a course is inevitable, and we promise that we will do everything we can for cooperation.

We welcomed the decision by North and South Korea to hold prime ministerial talks and hope that such talks will be filled with sound sentiments that will enable the two sides to reach an agreement centered on the Korean people's interests.

We support the DPRK's peace proposals and the ROK's proposals at the same time, without prejudice. The North and South Korean proposals have many things in common, and, therefore, our side believes it is possible for the two sides can reach a sound agreement.

The Soviet Union supports the DPRK's proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. This will be favorable for the process of reducing nuclear weapons.

In deciding to establish diplomatic relations with the ROK, we considered not only Soviet interests, but also the interests of the two sides of Korea.

In deciding to establish diplomatic relations with the ROK, we considered the Korean people's desire for reducing military tension and realizing peaceful reunification.

This decision also was made consideration of the immediate regional issues in Asia and the Pacific, because they will not be settled without participation from the entire region, including the ROK.

ROK To Build Moscow Tourist Center

LD0810044490 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 7 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vadim Yegorov]

[Text] Tokyo October 8 TASS—Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union, Korea's national tourist corporation plans to set up a tourist center in Moscow, a corporation spokesman announced in Seoul.

The centre will provide services to all East European countries, he said.

The Soviet Union and South Korea have been expanding their mutual contacts. A total of 10,000 Soviet citizens visited South Korea in the first half of this year, while 1,000 Koreans came to the Soviet Union.

Commentaries Assess Changed USSR-ROK Ties

'Impetus' for Change Viewed

SK0610092690 Moscow International Service in Korean 0900 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Commentary by TASS political commentator Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] The resolution of the issue of the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK has been advanced in the course of the positive reforms in the Asian-Pacific region following the relaxation of tensions between the East and West and the dialogue between the two Korean states.

What acted as an impetus for accelerating the progress on this road were two great events. They were the meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States in Irkutsk and the talks between the prime ministers of the People's Republic of Korea and South Korea that were held in Seoul for the first time.

On the other hand, economic ties, which are successfully developing despite a short history, have also played an important role.

Therefore, the fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and ROK Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung signed the document on the establishment of diplomatic relations in New York is not an unexpected event.

The intention of the two countries' governments not to delay the official starting point of bilateral relations until 1 January next year is fully understandable.

No one would doubt that the development of good normal relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea is in the interests of their people. I believe that such relations will not harm third countries.

In answering the questions raised by reporters in New York, Shevardnadze stressed that our relations do not run counter to the interests of other countries.

In pointing out that the reunification of the two Koreas is inevitable, the Soviet Foreign Minister expressed the intention of cooperating fully in this course.

As is known to all, the Soviet Union has consistently called for the demilitarization of the Korean peninsula and establishment of a single democratic nation, and supported the proposals of the DPRK in this course.

In short, the Soviet partnership with the two sides of Korea, which are participating in the North-South dialogue, will be helpful in achieving such important aims as promoting mutual understanding and overcoming the state of conflict and in making the overall situation in the Asian-Pacific region more sound.

Soviets Accused of Isolating DPRK

LD0710103890 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 7 Oct 90

[By TASS political observer Gennadiy Petrov]

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—The decision of the Soviet and South Korean governments to establish diplomatic relations is regarded by the world public as an important event, in line with the lessening of tension in the Asian-Pacific region, as a major step on the way to the elimination of vestiges of the "cold war" and the advance towards the unification of two Korean sttes.

However, an observer from the North Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN assessed it in a different way.

Without taking notice of the new realities in the world, specifically, the lessening of the East-West rivalry and the settlement of many regional problems as a result of it, the observer accused the Soviet Union of the desire to "Isolate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) "by creating some non-existent "American-Soviet-South Korean alliance". It is obviously longing for the times of rivalry of the "two superpowers" in any part of the world.

By all appearances, the author (or authors) of this long article believes that the normalisation of relations between states can take place only at the expense of interests of third countries, in this case—of "old friends". In other words, NODONG SINMUM opposes the sovereign right of any country to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with new potential partners at its own discretion, without anybody's preliminary sanction.

We should like to remind the observer of the North Korean newspaper that, in pursuing its foreign policy, the USSR is guided not only by its national interests, but also by the international law, which envisages full independence of sovereign states in the choice of partners, and the DPRK continues to be such a partner for the USSR.

Soviets Remain Committed to DPRK

SK0710044390 Moscow International Service in Korean 0900 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Commentary by station commentator (Valeriy Ivanov)]

[Text] The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK has been a constant theme for the media during the last week. Our station commentator (Valeriy Ivanov) writes:

This is what we have looked forward to for a long time. Formal relations were finally established between the two neighboring countries. Establishing diplomatic relations is nothing special in international law.

The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK, however, was different. This is because the Soviet Union formally admitted that two independent states, the DPRK and the ROK, exist on the Korean peninsula. How will this recognition affect Soviet-North Korean relations, North-South dialogue, and the situation around the Korean peninsula? I think the establishment of diplomatic relations was prudent and favorable for the Korean peninsula, and that the Soviet Union and the ROK did this after considering the reality on the peninsula.

First, I think of the Soviet Union's hope that all Asian and Pacific countries, irrespective of how big they are or what economic and military potential they have, to promote peace and stability and establish good-neighborly relations in this region. South Korea has grown to be an important political, economic, and military factor in Northeast Asia. If this factor is not considered under current circumstances, it would be a grave mistake. The ROK's participation in the Asian peace process, therefore, will be favorable to finding ways to solve the Korean problem and promoting dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang. The Soviet Union will move toward this.

In addition to the normalization of their relations, the Soviet Union and the ROK provided a good legal basis for further promoting economic, scientific and technological, and cultural cooperation. The possibility for such cooperation is great. It is important to more quickly and efficiently explore this possibility.

The DPRK reacted curtly and negatively to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK. I think Pyongyang has no reason to lament so much. This is because the Soviet Union has no intention of promoting ties with the ROK by abandoning its comradely commitment to the DPRK. Moscow is still willing to expand cooperation between the Soviet Union and [North] Korea in various fields. I expect Pyongyang will pay due attention to the Soviet Union's hope for this.

The normalized relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK are reality. I truly believe this will bring the two countries' people peaceful reconciliation in Korea, stability, and cooperation in this region.

New Soviet Policy Defended

SK1010040790 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Report on a NOVOYE VREMYA article; from the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] NOVOYE VREMYA, which means new times, a magazine published in Moscow, has carried an article on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union. This article starts as follows:

(?Commenting on our) approach to Seoul and relations with Pyongyang as allies, someone (?incorrectly) may say that the Soviet Union is trying to replace its old partner with a more hopeful and active partner. One may think so because, while North Korea's old- fashioned economy is not in a position to help the Soviet economy, South Korea, which is trying to catch up with Japan, is in a position to do so.

However, NOVOYE VREMYA writes: (?Imaginary money) was not a major motive.

The Soviet Union has the intention of developing normal relations with all countries in an effort to maintain peace and stability in the world. Based upon the new

thinking, the Soviet Union has accepted the ROK as an independent state. Such recognition of the ROK was rather (?delayed).

Let us look back on history. The two Koreas were born for exactly the same reason the two Germanys were born. However, the Soviet Union recently approved of the decision by the FRG and the GDR.

Stalin built socialist states of his own style in East Germany and North Korea, which were occupied. Stalin's successor in Pyongyang not only survived his (?predecessor) but also was more enthusiastic in implementing Stalinism. Kim Il-song was not a person who would accept the fact that the southern half of the peninsula was not within his power. As Nikita Khrushchev, former Soviet leader, pointed out in his memoirs, Kim Il-song came to Moscow in late 1949 carrying a plan to invade the South. With permission from Stalin and Mao Zedong, he started the war which cost the lives of four million people. Stalin assisted Kim Il-song not just with weapons; he sent Soviet pilots and military advisers. They died, too.

The Soviet Union's policies toward Pyongyang and Seoul did not change for a long time. The DPRK remained a friendly country and an ally, while South Korea was considered a puppet state of the United States.

Regrettably, we did not truly ponder what was taking place in North Korea (?in the belief that) people were happy under Kim Il- song's leadership and were bringing about achievements in socialist construction.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said in New York that the Soviet Union will develop relations with the DPRK based upon good-neighborliness and friendship.

In the meantime, the author of [word indistinct] writes: It is not necessary to kneel down to Pyongyang.

After Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, the first Soviet minister whom Kim Il-song did not receive, left Pyongyang, Kim Il- song secretly visited China and talked with Deng Xiaoping in Shenyang. As diplomats confirmed, Kim Il-song got from Deng Xiaoping a promise to unwaveringly support the DPRK's external political lines. Afterward, the Korean leader received a high- ranking Japanese delegation. The meeting ended with a communique that says that talks can start as early as November to establish diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea.

Normalizing relations between North Korea and Japan can hasten the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the southern half of the peninsula. In this way, a structure of [words indistinct], which will force Pyongyang to find its place, will be built in the Far East.

As is known, Kim Il-song thinks that a socialist country can become a (?dynasty whose power is inherited). He has formally declared his 48-year-old son, Kim Chong-il, to be his successor. It appears that, in response to the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK, Kim Il-song is taking new diplomatic steps hoping to leave a stable [word indistinct] for his successor.

Normalized Ties 'Profit Everyone'

SK1010092590 Moscow International Service in Korean 0900 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Article by station reporter (Yevgeny Gelov): "The Pacific in an Era of Detente"]

[Text] Europe has long been recognized as the center of global detente. The groundwork for a great method of creating peace dubbed the "Helsinki process" was laid down in Europe. Military detente was initiated after the confidence-building measures in Europe had been strengthened and practiced internationally. The principle of the post-war borders on the continent being solid has been declared.

On 3 October the world witnessed the reunification of Germany, which had remained divided as a result of World War II.

Viewed in this light, Asia and the Pacific have been perceived as the mud of stagnation, in which military confrontation nipped every bud of constructive process. An era of political thaw, however, has come to Asia, proving again that today's world cannot be kept divided.

The full-scale normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, which have remained tense for more than 20 years, was last year's major event. The Soviet Union's relations with the United States also have markedly improved. The process of making Soviet-U.S. relations healthy, a process that began in Europe, has steadily reached Asia.

The diplomatic leaders of the two countries, who met in Irkutsk last August, confirmed that from now on the Soviet Union and the United States will cease regarding each other as foes not only in Europe, but also in Asia and the Pacific.

Meanwhile, dialogue between Moscow and Tokyo also is being arranged. President Gorbachev plans to visit Japan next spring. As you may know, the fact that such a high-level visit is planned means the level of relations between the two countries is accordingly high. This constitutes a basic, expansive road that leads to making the Asian-Pacific situation healthy.

I believe the Asian-Pacific situation has entered a new stage during the last few weeks. Conditions capable of untying the knots on the Korean peninsula are in the making, even though they are slow to come.

In early September, the South and North prime ministers met for the first time in Seoul and staked out their

positions concerning reunification, the nation's paramount issue. A second round of talks between the prime ministers of the two countries is scheduled for 16-19 October in Pyongyang.

During this period, two more significant events have taken place. First, the DPRK Government has expressed its willingness to start negotiations with Japan to set up diplomatic relations between the two countries. Japan has accepted this proposal in principle. Second, the Soviet Union and South Korea established diplomatic relations on 30 September.

The mutual moves by Moscow and Pyongyang thus are being equated with the mutual moves by Moscow and Seoul when it comes to removing tension on the Korean peninsula. The rapid progress in relations between China and South Korea also should be noted.

A few days ago in New York, PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said the PRC-ROK contacts and trade between the social sectors will contribute to improving and stabilizing the Korean peninsula.

According to foreign news reports, after the Asian Games now under way in Beijing, the PRC and the ROK are expected to establish consular relations.

At this juncture I think it is very important to note the following: Whatever views other countries may hold, bilateral relations will develop without any loss to relations with third countries. Not only do the Soviet Union and China not undermine their relations with the DPRK in the course of improving their relations with South Korea, but they also help Korea achieve peaceful reunification.

Tokyo also has no intention to undermine its existing relations with Seoul in setting up diplomatic relations with Pyongyang. This way, a new situation in terms of the quality of relations is in progress in the Far East. Such a developing political situation will profit everyone, not the other way around.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Latest Philippine Revolt Analyzed

HK0810055590 Moscow in Tagalog to the Philippines 1300 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Commentary by Aleksander Vladimirov]

[Text] The latest rebellion in the Philippines shows that the internal situation in the country remains complicated. It is obvious that some elements of the Armed Forces are determined to topple the Aquino government because they claim that the government has failed to fulfill the promised reforms announced during the People's Power movement in 1986.

There are also several sectors in the country who believe that the Aquino administration is unable to solve the problems that the Philippines faces today which have accumulated over the past few years. Experts say the lack of political stability can be attributed to the poor economic situation which has been exacerbated by events in the Persian Gulf.

As a result of all this, the Philippine economy will continue to worsen because most of the country's means of livelihood depend on imported oil supplies, particularly from Iraq and Kuwait. The price of oil has risen twice since the start of the Iraqi attack on Kuwait.

It is estimated that the present level of inflation in the Philippines will increase by five percent, and the unemployment problem will worsen as a result of the return of workers from Iraq and Kuwait. This also means a large loss of revenue.

Some countries have offered to extend aid but analysts say that if the Philippines wishes to attract investors, the Aquino government must succeed in its political and economic programs.

Then there are the negotiations between Manila and Washington on the issue of the American military bases. In the latest talks, the Philippines has called for new alternatives for the bases. Many Filipinos look on the bases as symbols of American domination of the country. However the Manila government is not discounting the fact that the bases are a large source of revenue.

This problem is one that will not be easily resolved. Talks on both sides indicate that Manila and Washington agree on the need for the gradual dismantling of the facilities. Such a process is the result of present world developments. Many observers believe that one solution is to convert the military facilities into civilian enterprises.

As proposed in a recommendation made by a committee set up by President Aquino, Clark Air Base will become an international airport while Subic Bay will become a repair facility. This recommendation does not preclude the possibility of Washington's use of the facility for military purposes, based on a commercial treaty.

Experts say large benefits will result from this scheme and the political effect will be to reduce tensions generated by a foreign military presence in the country.

President Aquino's stand on this is similar to that of the Senate, most of whose members oppose the retention of the bases. Furthermore, people approve of the policy enunciated by President Aquino, echoing the wishes of the Asian-Pacific countries, to make the region a nonaligned zone of peace and freedom. The commission's recommendations are expected to be formally submitted to President Aquino on the 15th of this month.

Will President Aquino be able to count on this to ensure her survival? Or will events prompt her to find other means with which to strengthen her.

Shevardnadze, Lao Counterpart Exchange Greetings

LD0610191690 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Lao counterpart Phoun Sipaseut have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

They pointed out that the dynamic perestroyka processes in the Soviet Union and rejuvenation in Laos open up broad prospects for the consolidation of bilateral relations and the deepening of cooperation in the international arena. The foreign ministers expressed resolve to develop comprehensive cooperation for the benefit of the two nations, in the interests of peace and social progress.

New Ambassador Appointed to Burma

91P50004A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS "News Item"]

[Text] The president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has appointed Vadim Ivanovich Shabalin as USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Myanmar [Burma].

The president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has relieved Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov of the duties of USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Myanmar in view of his retirement on pension.

Near East & South Asia

Commentary Assesses Primakov's Visit to Iraq

LD0910113290 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Commentary by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Yevgeniy Primakov, the personal envoy of the Soviet president, has returned to Moscow from Baghdad. In the course of his visit to Iraq, Yevgeniy Primakov met President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, and afterwards met newsmen and said that his meeting with Saddam Husayn had given him cause for optimism regarding the possibility of a political settlement of the Gulf crisis.

In this respect, Aleksey Zlatorunskiy says: The orientation of the Soviet Union towards a political settlement of the Gulf crisis has a constant and continuous character. This was mentioned more than once recently by President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The sending of Yevgeniy Primakov to Iraq and Jordan also came as an affirmation that the Soviet Union did not confine itself to declaring its adhering to a peaceful political settlement, but it is also working in an effective way for this end.

Yevgeniy Primakov delivered to the Jordanian and Iraqi leaders two written messages from Mikhail Gorbachev. In the course of his meetings in the two countries, the Soviet president's envoy insisted on a return to the situation prevailing before 2 August, i.e., before the start of the aggression against Kuwait.

Why is this important now? First and foremost, because the scales keep tilting between a political settlement of the Gulf crisis and between an armed operation against Iraq. On the other hand, the Arab states, the United States, the European states and other members of the international community do not hide their feelings that the political road is better. This was called for by the overwhelming majority of the informal meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Venice a few days ago.

For its part, the British SUNDAY TIMES carried the views of U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over the possible ways of development of the Gulf crisis. Both leaders agreed that armed confrontation was not inevitable. Finally, the various positions of the Arab states have been made public regarding a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. However, one must see in this situation the clear escalation of military preparations. Not a day passes without information media reporting the deployment of more units and weapons on borders with Iraq. At the same time, reports are increasing to the effect that Baghdad does have weapons of mass extermination. Papers are openly debating the various options for military action, even mentioning dates for strikes at specified targets. On the other hand, there is no reason to conceal the fact that Baghdad itself is making things worse by making defiant statements. One notes that making such statements leads to Israel, for example, actively exploiting the prevailing situation to stir up hostility to Iraq and the Arabs in general, both in Israel itself and among its partners.

The distribution of gas masks to the Israelis to protect them against possible Iraqi aggression was an openly anti-Arab move.

We believe that the current situation requires a total and unparalleled coordination of the efforts of the international community for a political settlement of the Gulf crisis. The current situation also requires extreme caution on the part of those who are not ruling out the use of force, and are keen on muscle-flexing. This concerns, on an equal level, both the so-called multinational forces, stationed in the Arab peninsula, and Iraq as well.

Further Reportage on Gulf Crisis

Official on Specialists' Plight

PM0910162590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Interview with I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by correspondent A. Ostalskiy; place and date note given: "The Fate of Soviet Citizens in Iraq. I. Belousov: The Country Is Doing Everything Possible"]

[Text] Today we are carrying out the promise made to readers in yesterday's edition to describe in detail the situation of the almost 5,000 Soviet specialists working in Iraq. An IZVESTIYA correspondent's questions are answered by I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is also leader of the special group set up by the USSR president to resolve questions linked with the exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf. Together with Presidential Council member Ye.M. Primakov he recently returned from a visit to Jordan and Iraq.

[Ostalskiy] Igor Sergeyevich, the situation around Iraq is becoming increasingly tense. To be honest it is simply terrifying for our compatriots who are still there. Will it be possible to protect them?

[Belousov] Our country is doing everything possible to this end. It has very much concerned us that there have recently been manifest delays in our compatriots who wish to leave Iraq leaving for home. Because of this we have even had to postpone four Aeroflot flights. Therefore talks on possibilities for our specialists to get out of Iraq were among the most important objectives of our mission. But not the only one. We were faced with a complex task—attempting to promote a quest for ways to achieve a political settlement of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. It is perfectly obvious that the other path—the military one—is fraught with unpredictable and supremely dangerous consequences and, probably, the death of many people, first and foremost totally innocent civilians. And, incidentally, only a political settlement will ensure 100 percent security for our citizens caught in the conflict danger zone. Thus, in pursuing this objective we are also defending our people's interests.

[Ostalskiy] How successful was your mission in this respect?

[Belousov] It seems to me that as yet it would be wrong to divulge the content of the talks, especially before this content has been studied in real depth. I will say one thing: After all our meetings and conversations our assessment of the situation was more optimistic. Although the crisis has gone a long way, of course. In the course of talks both King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat stressed their desire to promote the finding of a political solution. The need to avoid a military conflict and achieve a peaceful settlement on the basis of a political solution envisaging the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait was conveyed to all our interlocutors. This was also a central theme during the long conversation with President S. Husayn of Iraq. All our conversations were very pithy and serious [otvetstvennyy] to the highest degree. Let me remind you that Ye.M. Primakov was acting in the capacity of USSR President M.S. Gorbachev's special representative and handed S. Husayn a personal message from the head of our state.

[Ostalskiy] Well was it possible to achieve real success on the second question—concerning the fate of our compatriots? The supposition that your mission was not particularly successful in this respect is being expressed in the foreign press. It is being written, for example, that you agreed on the evacuation of only a negligible proportion of our citizens, while the rest will have to stay. Is there any truth in these reports?

[Belousov] No, in the main we achieved our objective. The Iraqi leaders officially told us that there are no political obstacles to our citizens leaving for home. In conversations with Iraqi Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz and Oil Minister 'I. al-Jalabi we discussed a concrete timetable for them to leave and agreed that 1,500 people will be able to leave Iraq within the next month. Tu-154 and Il-86 aircraft have already been designated for this purpose. As you know, implementation of this timetable began on Monday: The first group—more than 120 people—arrived in Moscow. A total of around 1,800 people have expressed a wish to return home before their contracts expire, although I believe that some of them—in line with the well-known psychological law—might change their decision as soon as the obstacles to leaving are removed. In any event the USSR Government will do everything necessary to ensure that all who want to return home can do so in the very near future. But I have to say that many of the Soviet citizens wish to continue to work in Iraq in line with their contracts. There are even numerous cases of citizens of ours who have been on leave insisting on returning to Iraq and demanding to be allowed to get to their place of work.

Let me remind you that at the moment the conflict began at the beginning of August there were around 7,500 Soviet specialists working in Iraq. Today around 5,000 remain. We have brought out all the children (274 of them) and a large proportion of the women (565). Some of the women wanted to stay, but we left behind only those without whom it is extremely difficult to manage in the work of our collectives in Iraq.

[Ostalskiy] So thousands of Soviet specialists will be continuing to work at Iraqi facilities. Surely this is a violation of the sanctions adopted against Iraq by the UN Security Council?

[Belousov] No, because in this case we are not talking about any supplies of equipment or materials to Iraq. Everything that is being used is already on Iraqi territory. Incidentally, firms from other countries, including

Western countries, are also continuing to fulfill their contractual commitments for the construction of projects in Iraq.

[Ostalskiy] Some of our readers are asking: Did our departments not miss the moment for evacuating people, has their safety not been neglected for the sake of economic or political interests?

[Belousov] No, I cannot agree with that way of putting it. The situation which has developed in and around Iraq since the conflict began has been considerably more complex than it appears from the outside. Judge for yourself: Tens of thousands of foreigners are unable to this day to leave Iraq and their governments are unable to help them. Let me remind you: The first thing we had to do was to get our people out of Kuwait, where the situation remains most dangerous and unpredictable. We managed to do this pretty quickly, and all 882 people were evacuated. The next task was to get the children and women out of Iraq. And after this we embarked on securing the return home of all those who so wish. I am firmly convinced that it was simply impossible to have done this any quicker. The problem of our citizens' safety is constantly monitored.

[Ostalskiy] Igor Sergeyevich, you have just met with our specialists in Iraq. What can you say about their mood?

[Belousov] I would be going against the truth if I said that they are calm and unruffled. No, people are of course worried, particularly those working in the south of the country. But there is no panic among them. They all hope that it will be a peaceful, a political solution to the conflict that will be found, not a military one. The main question that Soviet specialists put to us relates to the mail, the chances of regularly and rapidly receiving and sending letters from home. We are in a position to help them, and this question can be considered resolved. They also talked about various difficulties, including in matters relating to food supplies, and about high prices. In a word, there are numerous questions which we are working to resolve.

Iraqis Accused of Repression

LD0910114390 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Subbotin]

[Text] Damascus October 3 TASS—Hundreds if not thousands of Kuwaiti citizens have become victims of mass repressions by Iraqi troops, according to Kuwaiti refugees reaching Saudi Arabia.

These people saw for themselves the methods through which Iraq is trying to destroy Kuwaiti statehood; says a news report by the Syrian news agency SANA, published in the local press today.

Kuwait is now fully cut off from the rest of the world. Iraqi troops are not allowing journalists and representatives of international organisations, primarily the Red Cross, to enter Kuwait.

Refugees give numerous examples of people being shot on the streets in front of relatives and families.

Five hospital employees were executed at a Kuwaiti hospital immediately after it became known that a wounded Iraqi soldier brought to the hospital the day before had died.

In order to step up terror, Saddam Husayn, according to refugees, has sent Ali Hassan al-Majid, one of his closest associates, to Kuwait.

Al-Majid became notorious two years ago when he supervised the use of toxic agents against the Kurds in northern Iraq.

Kuwaitis are now being forced either to flee their native land or to become Iraqi citizens. Many flee the country, to Iran in particular. According to reports reaching from there on Monday, 5,237 people have arrived there over the past several days.

Bangladeshi Evacuees Await Transport

LD0610175390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 6 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Ravil Musin]

[Text] Tehran, 6 Oct (TASS)—A Soviet Il-62 plane left Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport today. It sets off for the Bangladeshi capital, Dhaka. This was not a completely normal flight by the aviation enterprise Domodedovo. The fact is that on board the plane were 180 Bangladesh citizens who had managed to leave Kuwait for Iran after the invasion by Iraqi troops. They, like thousands of other refugees from various countries, mainly Asian, used the opportunity presented by the Iranian side to pass through in transit on their way home.

Considering the large number of refugees and the need for their urgent transportation to Dhaka, the Bangladesh Embassy in Iran and the representative of the international organization on migration operating under the aegis of the U.N., and the Iranian Ministry of the Interior asked the Aeroflot representative in Tehran to supply an aircraft since the Iranian airline Iran Air does not have sufficient aircraft.

The Soviet air enterprise Domodedovo responded to the request and sent one of its own planes to Tehran to take the Bangladesh citizens to Dhaka. The flight took place on a commercial basis, and the decision by Aeroflot to participate in it was taken on humanitarian grounds.

The Bangladesh citizens, and also official representatives of that country in Iran, have expressed their profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the help given.

Impact of Gulf Crisis on Countries Viewed

Bahraini-Soviet Ties Assessed

LD0810205790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Report by correspondent I. Rostovtsev from Bahrain; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded]

[Text] On 29 September, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the State of Bahrain and the USSR was announced. Our correspondent reports from Manama, the capital of Bahrain. As we were informed on the telephone today, our journalists were not only the first Soviet journalists to visit this country, but also the first Soviet citizens.

[Begin Rostovtsev recording] Despite the bright sun, today Bahrain is clouded by anxiety. The situation in the Persian Gulf threatens to get out of control and could explode at any moment. Iraqi threats to turn the Gulf into a hell if war should break out continue to fall thick and fast. Manama cannot fail to consider the outcome of events. Yet, one cannot say that life in the Bahrain capital has been dislodged from its normal course. All institutions, enterprises, and firms are working as usual. A Soviet embassy will open very soon on one of these streets. The address is not yet known, but there is no doubt that it will happen. The period of mistrust and estrangement between our countries has come to the end. Instead, there are normal relations between states developing in the most varied spheres.

We spoke of this today with the Amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah. The conversation is being shown as the lead item on the local television evening news. The Amir of Bahrain expressed satisfaction about the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. He especially stressed that he views very highly the Soviet Union's stance on the settlement of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. He hopes for a peaceful solution. No one needs a war, said the Amir of Bahrain, and that includes the Iraqi people.

The main condition of the restoration of justice, the people of Bahrain believe, should be the withdrawal of all Iraqi troops from the territory of Kuwait. Any other solution is fraught with even more dangerous consequences for the cause of peace and calm in the region. [end recording]

Impact on United Arab Emirates

PM1010094390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondent B. Ivanov: "In Conflict Zone"]

[Text] Abu Dhabi—At first glance nothing in the appearance of Abu Dhabi—capital of the UAE [United Arab Emirates]—attests to the fact that this city is in the zone of the deep international crisis caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Everyone who arrives here is greeted by wide, clinically clean streets and well tended lawns and squares above which there soar whole blocks of skyscrapers of concrete, steel, and reinforced glass adapted to the style of the Arab East. The bazaars and booths remain noisy until late at night and the showcases of the big multistory trade centers are bathed in multicolored neon lights. A calm, peaceful life. Yes, but only at first glance.

With the advent of dusk, army posts—soldiers in jeeps with large-caliber machineguns on them—take up their positions on the main avenues and outside government and administrative buildings and the offices of a number of large companies. The news bulletins of the local radio and television in recent weeks have frequently been reminiscent of military dispatches: Most of the time is allocated to coverage of various aspects of the situation in the region. The transfer of U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia, the situation in Iraq and Kuwait, the situation in the Persian Gulf—these are the main topics of conversation among the large fraternity of journalists now arriving in the Emirates. Refugees from Kuwait, who continue to arrive here almost every day, are one more reminder that the UAE has essentially found itself in the position of a frontline state, a frontline state although there are no fronts, no shots are to be heard, and no explosions are thundering.

The 2 August Iraqi aggression shocked local inhabitants, completely destroying within hours the regulated and unhurried rhythm of their lives. According to eyewitnesses, in those few days in early August the country was indeed on the verge of panic. Enormous lines formed for banks and numerous currency exchange bureaus: Everyone was rushing to remove their savings from their accounts and change them into any hard currency—U.S. dollars, British pounds, West German marks. People here assert that within two to three days a colossal sum—according to some figures about $19 billion—was removed from the banks. At the same time prices for food and industrial goods leaped drastically. No one knows where all this could have led had it not been for the firm and precise actions of the authorities, who forced the traders to reduce prices to their former level and banned them from raising them under fear of criminal proceedings. These steps made it possible to stabilize the situation very rapidly. Now, although August's shock has already been consigned to history and the country's life has returned to normal, memories of those memorable days seem to return the inhabitants of the Emirates again and again to a realization of a simple truth: The Gulf crisis has not passed and it is still unclear where the development of events will lead.

Everyone with whom I have talked in the two days since I arrived in the UAE is perturbed by one and the same question: Will there be a war? There are innumerable predictions on this score, after all if the present antagonism between the multinational forces and the Iraqi troops ends in military confrontation the Emirates, like other states of the Persian Gulf, may be in the zone of

hostilities. The majority of my interlocutors were unanimous in their statements: Iraq must undoubtedly withdraw from Kuwait and until it does so there should be no talks with Baghdad. How to force the Iraqis to leave the territory they have seized? However you like, right up to the use of force, were the answers. But the opinions heard most often voiced the need to use all available levers of political pressure on Iraq. But what to do if such steps prove fruitless? "Only one way out will be left then," my colleague, a reporter on a local newspaper, summed up. "No one wants blood and it is always hard to cut into living flesh, but what can you do if amputation is the last means of saving an organism from a malignant growth?"

According to informed sources close to government circles, the pressure which Iraq is now experiencing is increasing with every passing day. The sanctions have led to the complete cessation of Baghdad's exports of its oil and to the suspension of the import of goods, including food. Before the introduction of the embargo Iraq imported up to 80 percent of the food it needs, mainly from the United States, Canada, and Argentina. These deliveries have now been suspended. Iraq's rapidly deteriorating economic situation and mounting political isolation in the world are evidently leading the Iraqi President to an understanding of the fact that he has driven himself into a corner from which he cannot escape. He is now faced with a very acute dilemma: Either to lose face, that is to withdraw from Kuwait, or to begin hostilities and then lose something more—power and even his life. In the situation which has taken shape it is not ruled out that the Iraqi leadership will try to both save face and regulate the crisis: to withdraw its troops from Kuwait but keep the Kuwaiti oil fields in al-Rumaylah and Bubiyan and Warbah islands, to which Baghdad laid claim before the start of its aggression. It is no accident that people here see important significance in the fact that when Iraq proclaimed the larger part of Kuwait as its 19th province it did not include in it either the territory of al-Rumaylah or the above-mentioned islands, declaring them to be part of Basrah province. The future will show whether this scenario will work but for the time being Baghdad is continuing to loot Kuwait, taking away everything of even the slightest value—from modern electronic medical equipment to school desks.

Indian citizens who had managed to reach Abu Dhabi told us of the pillage, looting, and lawless acts perpetrated by the Iraqis on Kuwaiti territory. Joseph Pinto is only just over 30 years old, but he looks nearly 50. The sallow color of his face, his hollow cheeks: He has been through a lot in the past two months before he was able to leave Kuwait. According to him with every passing day Kuwait city is becoming more like a ghost town since if the present looting continues within a month there will be nothing left in the capital at all—only the bare walls of buildings and the withered palm trees along the highways. Every day convoys of trucks are dispatched to Iraq carrying equipment from industrial enterprises, offices, and even hospitals. In addition at the checkpoints refugees leaving Kuwait have literally everything confiscated from them: from passenger cars to domestic electrical appliances and even crockery. After 1900 the local inhabitants do not risk going out onto the street because anyone who violates the curfew can be arrested and even shot without trial or investigation. As a result of the fact that the municipal services have been out of operation since the start of the aggression, enormous mounds of domestic garbage and food scraps have accumulated in yards and on the streets, creating the danger of an epidemic outbreak. As for the actions of the Iraqi soldiers then, Pinto says, they have long been behaving as they want: They enter any house, take what they want, and if the local inhabitants show the slightest displeasure, they unhesitatingly use their weapons.

The situation in Kuwait and that country's future will be a topic of profound and comprehensive discussion at the meeting organized for 16 October in Jiddah (Saudi Arabia) by the Kuwaiti government in exile. Some 450 eminent Kuwaiti public figures, diplomats, businessmen, and journalists now abroad have been invited to take part in the discussion. They are to examine the main question: What should the new Kuwait be like after the Iraqi troops have left. "We must decide what our new state will be like," Prime Minister and Crown Prince of Kuwait Shaykh S'ad al-'Abdallah al-Sabah told journalists. According to him, the meeting will analyze various problems from aspects of the security of a renewed Kuwait to the basic rights accorded the country's citizens and foreigners living in Kuwait.

Israel Said 'Taking Advantage'

LD0510210990 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Commentary by Radio Moscow commentator Alexsandr Pogodin]

[Text] At the General Political Debate in the United Nations General Assembly, attention was naturally focused on the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf. It's indicative, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandr Pogodin points out, that most speakers view the problem in direct connection with the general settlement in the Middle East and southwest Asia. And here are some of the other points he makes:

And there is good reason to believe that the two problems are closely linked, and when today emphasis is put, and quite justly, on the need to withdraw Iraqi troops from Kuwait immediately and restore the territorial integrity and the independence of that small country, the problem of eliminating the Arab-Israeli conflict should not be put aside.

To my mind, writes Aleksandr Pogodin, the Iraqi leadership insists on such a tough linkage of the two problems because it hopes in this way to win time and delay the inevitable acknowledgement of the collpase of its adventure. At the same time, I would like to say that Israel is also trying to take advantage of the present situation. It seems that its leaders have forgotten the

promise to hold elections in occupied territories and seek to use the tension in the Persian Gulf zone to perpetuate Israel's domination in those lands. The crisis in the Persian Gulf is no reason why the Arab-Israeli settlement should be shifted into the background. On the contrary, the very acute situation shows the need for stepping up efforts to convene an international conference on the Middle East and if Israel agrees to holding such a conference this could have a favorable effect on the general situation in the Middle East and on settling the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Egyptian Foreign Minister on Crisis

91UF0016A Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Oct 90 p 3

[Interview with Boutros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, by TRUD correspondent Z. Nalbandyan, in Cairo on 2 October: "Chances of Peace and War in the Near East"]

[Text] Egypt, the most prominent country in the Arab world, flatly condemned the invasion of Iraq into Kuwait from the first day and demanded the aggressor withdraw its troops without any preconditions whatsoever. And today, two months since the beginning of the conflict, Egypt in fact heads the anti-Iraq coalition of Arab states. It has a military contingent of almost 15,000 men poised on the Saudi-Iraq border, and the Egyptian mass media are doing a great deal to disavow the propagandistic campaign unleashed by Baghdad.

Boutros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, began his conversation with our correspondent with an assessment of Iraqi arguments.

[Ghali] Baghdad is attempting primarily to present its action against Kuwait as a conflict between South and North—in other words, as an anticolonial struggle. In fact this is absolute nonsense, for both states belong to the South, that is, to the developing world. And then the thesis is constantly being bandied about regarding Iraq's historical rights to the territory of Kuwait. But it is simply amusing in our day to be talking about historical rights of whatever kind, since practically every country can present territorial claims of this or that sort with respect to his neighbor. By the way, Iraq was itself part of the Ottoman Empire over the course of hundreds of years. Does this mean that today Turkey can assert historical rights here?

Baghdad propaganda is also attempting to portray its actions as a measure for the restoration of justice—as if the poor from ancient times have seized property from the rich. Look what Robin Hoods we have in the 20th century! But Iraq is one of the richest countries in the region, if not the richest. In addition to immense stores of oil, it has the most important possession of an unlimited supply of drinking water. In the Near East, tormented by thirst, this is an extremely great wealth. Finally, Iraq has land of the highest quality, which can feed to content not only its own population but the hungry in many other countries of the Arab and Third World.

On top of everything else, the Iraqi leadership has today assumed the role of chief defender of the Palestinians, and is striving to arouse anti-Christian sentiment among Muslims, to lead an Islamic "holy war" against the "infidels." But these arguments also lack any rational basis whatsoever. If the crisis in the Persian Gulf has had any influence at all on the Palestinian problem, it has been only in a negative sense, shifting it to the background of the political arena. As far as a "holy war" is concerned, we live in different times today and the question of a Palestinian homeland must be resolved at the negotiating table.

I would assess all these "arguments" as disinformation.

[Nalbandyan] But in a certain sense they are working. Saddam Husayn has quite a number of genuine adherents in the Arab world.

[Ghali] But not in Egypt. The people of our country are united in condemning the aggressive actions of Iraq. Even a majority of Islamic Brothers (organizations of Islamic fundamentalists—Z.N.) are not being taken in by Iraqi propaganda. I explain this through a number of reasons. Primarily, through the respect Egyptians have for the laws and established order. In this sense, the occupation of one country by another, no matter how it is explained, is seen in their eyes as an act of aggression. A definite role is also played here by the fate of Egyptian workers returning from Iraq. Baghdad's extremely gross violation of the norms of international and labor law with respect to hundreds of thousands of people has aroused the indignation of the entire country.

[Nalbandyan] Has Cairo's official position on the Persian Gulf crisis undergone any change over the past two months?

[Ghali] No. Egypt's policy is based on the principles of the United Nations Charter. All of our practical measures proceed from appropriate resolutions of the Security Council and decisions of the recent session of the League of Arab Nations. As before, we demand the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. Until such time as this is accomplished, Egypt will participate in the economic blockade of Iraq.

[Nalbandyan] Do you believe, therefore, that war is possible?

[Ghali] Everything is possible on the political scene. The one thing I am convinced of, should events proceed to military action, is that this must be conducted under the aegis of the United Nations and not by any individual country. For us this is the only acceptable form. This crisis in the Persian Gulf is the first conflict following the "cold war" era, when the most powerful countries of the world have now come together to jointly resolve

extremely significant problems. It is very important that this be resolved through international efforts.

[Nalbandyan] Does it seem to you that it is impossible to reach agreement with Saddam Husayn?

[Ghali] I do not think so. There cannot be any situation in politics where it is impossible to find a common language. If you accept the principle of negotiations, then you must be prepared to talk with whomever. Although Saddam Husayn, of course, has inflicted colossal damage on himself, on the Arabs, and on the entire world community. Look—the annexation of Kuwait has made a solution to the Palestinian question more difficult still. It has diverted Arabs from the pressing necessity of economic cooperation and the acceleration of economic development. Finally, it has portrayed the Arabs in an extremely unattractive light in the eyes of international public opinion. Saddam Husayn has simply compromised the Arab world.

[Nalbandyan] Can military action solve the problems that have arisen?

[Ghali] I am convinced that, as a result of coordinated international actions, the independence of Kuwait will be restored. It is still too difficult to say whether economic sanctions will be sufficient for this or military force will be required. One thing is evident—following a withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait, we will have a precedent for resolving the Palestinian question. This is not to say that these problems should be tied together—in such event neither one would manage to be resolved. I am only talking about the principle, whereby if the international community succeeds in returning annexed Kuwait to its lawful population, then why can it not effect the return to Syria of the annexed Golan Heights, or to the Palestinians of East Jerusalem, or terminate occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan or the Gaza Strip? Some may object, saying that conditions are somewhat different here. But annexation is annexation, and occupation is occupation. And our treatment of these phenomena should be the same.

USSR Seeks 'More Balanced' Policy With PLO

LD0710125890 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Frictions have emerged between the PLO and Moscow. They are a result of an inadequate understanding of the Soviet stand on the developments in the Middle East. Mikhail Mayorov writes the following:

Having actually taken the side of Iraq in its annexation of neighboring Kuwait, the PLO charged the Soviet Union with a betrayal of Arab interests. The establishment of consular relations and also of air communications between Moscow and Tel Aviv has been assessed as a blow at the intifadah and an award to the Zionist enemy. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's attitude to the struggle of the Palestinians for their rights has not undergone any change.

What is actually taking place is making the Soviet side in the Middle East more balanced. The lack of contacts between the Soviet Union and Israel till recently served only to introduce an additional confrontation element into the situation in the Middle East. Moscow does not consider the possibility of curtailing its traditional relations with the Arabs. It is just replacing its one-sided approaches, which have so far failed to bring any tangible shifts in Arab-Israeli settlement, by approaches based on a recognition of the existing realities.

Probably the main thing is that the Soviet policy in such an explosive region should remain a principled one. No matter how contradictory the Soviet position may look in the eyes of some Arab leaders, it is still based on a rejection of aggression. The censure of Baghdad's aggressive act with regard to Kuwait is combined with a demand for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied territories. An international conference on the Middle East could remove tensions and settle the situation.

Speaking about the crisis in the Persian Gulf, out of all the likely versions of its settlement, Moscow is giving preference to one—peaceful, diplomatic. In this sense, no hopes for what is called the Arab factor have been lost. All this shows once again that in assessing the situation in the Middle East Moscow proceeds from the sober calculations, objectiveness, and recognition of realities.

Pogodin Views UN Talks on Palestinian Problem

LD0810142690 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The United Nations Security Council continues to consider the situation on the occupied Palestinian lands. Our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin writes that the council meeting was requested by Yemen which expresses the interests of a number of nonaligned countries. The pressing need for the discussion is confirmed by the latest report from the Middle East. The weekend was noted by fresh acts of violence against the population on the occupied lands. REUTER news agency reports that more than 1,000 Palestinians have been killed in actions by Israel since the peaceful uprising, or the intifadah, began, but the PLO says the number of the casualties is even higher.

The stand of the world community on ways to end the Middle East crisis is becoming increasingly clear. High-ranking officials of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, and France have been speaking lately about the need to settle the Palestinian problems as quickly as possible. With all the certain differences in their approaches, these countries believe it is necessary to hold an international conference as the most effective means for a political solution. In very simple terms its formula is peace in exchange for the lands. In other words, Israel leaves the occupied lands and gets reliable guarantees of a peaceful and safe existence.

Now about the Israeli position. Premier Yitzhaq Shamir said on Sunday that his country had been asked repeatedly to pull out from these lands but had refused to do so each time. Israel intends to act in this way further. Earlier, as a rule, statements by Tel Aviv, tough as they were, contained still vague wishes for a Palestinian settlement for normalizing relations with the Arab neighbors. Today these wishes are disappearing from official formulas in the Israeli policy. As Tel Aviv counts, apparently, in the present generally critical situation which prevails in the entire Middle East and southwest Asia, the problems of Arab-Israeli relations themselves will recede into the background. But judging by the continued attention of the world community to the Palestinian problem this is not happening so far.

Gorbachev Greets Syrian President on Anniversary

LD0710183190 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev sent a message to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria today, congratulating him and the Syrian people with the 10th anniversary of a Soviet-Syrian treaty on friendship and cooperation.

"I am certain that partnership between our two countries will continue to expand on the basis of the 1980 treaty and in accordance with new international conditions and Soviet and Syrian domestic interests," Gorbachev's message said.

Gorbachev praised the high level of Soviet-Syrian relations.

Gorbachev wished the Syrian people "happiness and prosperity and peace and stability in the Middle East".

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Afghanistan

PM0810154590 IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS)—We are transmitting the statement from the spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Afghanistan, which was distributed here today:

"The president of the Republic of Afghanistan, Najibullah, has made a statement on national radio and television, in which he reported that the irreconcilable portion of the Afghan armed opposition, encouraged by certain Pakistani circles, is planning to apply fresh pressure of force to the legitimate government of the Republic of Afghanistan in the near future. The extremists' designs include organizing attacks on Kabul and blocking the country's main arterial routes with the aim of hampering the process of returning refugees and of creating additional economic difficulties.

The fact that the opposition is undertaking its military action precisely when the contours of an Afghan political settlement are becoming apparent attracts attention. It is evident that the desire to reach an international consensus regarding genuine means of such a settlement, which is being expressed by an ever greater number of states, is alarming the Peshawar irreconcilables. They build their ambitous calculations on a continuation of the war and the death and suffering of the Afghans. For the Peshawar leaders, establishing peace would mean an end to generous financial subsidies and the loss of the opportunity of enriching themselves through involvement in the drugs business.

The Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that problems between Afghans should, as proposed by President Najibullah, be solved by exclusively peaceful means, through dialogue involving all the sides in the conflict and in conditions of halting military actions. The attempts by the extremist opposition aimed at exacerbating the already complex situation in Afghanistan can only lead to new and pointless mass casualities among the civilian population. Such a mode of action is rejected by all who are committeed to the concepts of civilization and humanism."

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angolan Leader Receives Supreme Soviet Delegation

LD0410223690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Vladimir Zubkov and Yuriy Larichev]

[Text] Luanda, 4 Oct (TASS)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.A. Malofeyev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in the country on an official visit at the invitation of the People's Assembly (legislature) of Angola.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Lucio Lara, first secretary of the Angolan legislature, the president told the Soviet legislators about the main aspects of the process of a peaceful settlement in the republic. Also broached were questions of the development of cooperation between the two countries.

In turn, the head of the Soviet delegation informed J.E. dos Santos about the pace of the process of perestroyka in the Soviet Union and about the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation leaves for home on Friday [5 October].

Commentary Views U.S., Soviet Role in Angola

MB0410143290 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Commentary by (Yuriy Yuravlov)—read by announcer]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have announced that they've reached an agreement on control over the cease-fire and holding elections in Angola.

According to foreign news agencies, a high-ranking U.S. spokesman has declared that Moscow and Washington had discussed a common peacemaking mission. In the framework of that mission, observers from the two countries will be sent to Angola to supervise the cease-fire and (?not) military contingents. That is why an invitation extended by the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels to join the (?mechanism) of international forces on settling the internal war, that has been waged for 15 years already, has been accepted. This is undoubtedly a welcome piece of news. [word indistinct] signs have become visible of the advance of peace on the war ravaged Angolan soil.

It is also gratifying that the Soviet-U.S. cooperation in settling regional conflicts in the black continent by political means, on the basis of [word indistinct] of interest of the opposing sides, are quite evident too.

In case the settlement process concludes successfully, a precedent for other (?hot spots) in Africa may be created. In neighboring Mozambique in the first place.

We would like to stress the following: A report about the Soviet-U.S. breakthrough on the issue of the settlement of the Angolan internal conflict, came after UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, had talks with President Bush in Washington. Savimbi was granted a 30 minute audience in the Oval Office of the White House. The head of the U.S. Administration reaffirmed its country's support for UNITA. That could be expected, but another thing is of interest here. The support was (?stated) for the groups striving to attain a peaceful settlement in the conflict. Thus Washington comes out for peaceful and not military means for a settlement.

We'd like to point out one more detail: Time is in the (?offing) with the question of continued clandestine aid to UNITA will be put to vote at the U.S. Congress. [as heard] As is known, aid was coming from the United States in the previous years too. The opposition received from $60-80 million a year for its armed struggle against the government in Luanda, but times change. What is that aid needed for now?—The clandestine aid at that. Introducing democracy and pluralism in Angola cannot be carried out in conditions of armed political force, that is, UNITA, acting in the country. That is why opinions on the issue have differed among U.S. lawmakers too. Some of them suggest to introduce a six-month moratorium of such aid, and see what turn events will take over the period. How irreversible the way to a peaceful settlement will be. Others suggest that all details of the aid be made public and broad discussion about its expediency be held.

A significant step toward peace in the south of Africa has been made. It would be nice if a real chain reaction aimed at political settlement of all the controversial issues that have assimilated in the continent [word indistinct] next.

Commentary Views South African Politics, Violence

MB0810214590 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Commentary by (Alex Shidorov)—read by announcer]

[Text] More than 800 people have lost their lives in the bloody clashes in black townships outside the South African city of Johannesburg between supporters of the African National Congress, ANC, and the Zulu grouping, Inkatha.

Who is to blame for the outbreak of violence? This question has been discussed on Monday at the emergency meeting between the ANC delegates and government officials. On the eve of the meeting, the ANC leader Nelson Mandela said he had irrefutable proof that South African Secret Services had been involved in provoking clashes. He presented this proof to government officials. In the past few days periodicals [as heard] close to the ANC said that Zulu militants were guarded by Inkatha's [word indistinct] specially trained by Secret Services. For its part the government laid the blame largely on the ANC radicals dissatisfied with the moderate course of Nelson Mandela who backed reforms launched by the De Klerk government and entered into negotiations with it.

Official circles believe that Mandela proved to be incapable of controlling the extremist wing of his movement and failed to establish dialogue with the Inkatha leader. The government took half measures to curb the violence. It imposed a state of emergency in the black townships near Johannesburg. Hostels of black workers were surrounded with barbed wire. Described as Iron Fist policy, these measures had an effect [words indistinct] of clashes declined and on Friday the authorities decided to lift the curfew in the biggest black township Soweto. In the meantime the ANC criticized the government policy as unacceptable.

And who is right in the dispute concerning responsibility for the bloodshed outside Johannesburg? An indisputable answer to this question will probably never be given. However the ANC charges and the government's arguments are founded. The efforts to peacefully dismantle the apartheid system in which Nelson Mandela and De Klerk cooperate could not fail to encounter opposition on the extremist ranks of South Africa's black and white communities. The role of peaceful reforms is unacceptable to those who refuse to give up the principles of segregation and to those who want to replace apartheid by black dictatorship militarily. Both forces are equally interested in disrupting peaceful negotiations.

Under the circumstances the centrist forces represented by Mandela and De Klerk ought to redouble their efforts to keep their own extremists in check. Their mutual

attempts to lay the responsibility for violence on each other can hardly be fruitful. Such development of events would be extremely dangerous to destiny of peaceful reforms in South Africa.

South Africa Offers Help With Chernobyl

LD0810090790 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 8 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Prosvetov]

[Text] Windhoek October 8 TASS—South Africa has considerable knowledge and experience in the use of nuclear technologies and is ready to share them with the Soviet Union in order to clean up after the Chernobyl disaster, South African Minister for Trade, Industry and Tourism Kent Durr told TASS.

This summer, Durr visited Kiev, the Chernobyl nuclear plant and neighbouring regions with a group of South Africa businessmen. He said a group of scientists specialising in nuclear engineering and physicians will soon visit the Ukraine to determine the amount of assistance South Africa can render.

Irreversible changes are currently taking place in the two countries, and they open up opportunities for the establishment of normal relations between South Africa and the Soviet Union and its republics. Neither of the two countries benefited from mutual hostility, he said. At the same time, it is hard to name a field where the two countries could not cooperate, the minister noted.

The Soviet Union has great technological potential. Formerly, it was oriented to the needs of defence, but now the Soviet Union is planning to use it for peaceful ends, the minister said.

South Africa is interested in the technology of repeated water purification used during space flights. For its part, South Africa can share technologies in the mining industry and and knowledge in marketing. In some fields, South Africa leads in the world, the minister said.

The minister said attitudes towards the Soviet Union are changing in South Africa. On the whole, South Africa welcomes the Soviet leadership's braveness and wishes success to the Soviet Union, he said. South Africa has turned its back upon apartheid forever, he said. The government is keen to do away with the last vestiges of the system. Gradually, a consensus between people of moderate views is being formed, although they have different views, and they realise that it is necessary to extend hands to each other in order to build a new South Africa, he said.

East Europe

Polish Foreign Minister To Visit 10 Oct

LD0910230390 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Polish Foreign Minister, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, is coming for an official visit to Moscow on Wednesday [10 October]. He was invited by the Soviet Government and will hold talks on international, especially European, problems as well as bilateral relations.

In connection with the current changes in both countries, they require special attention and new approaches. The Polish foreign minister will visit the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Belorussia at the invitation of their leaders.

Police Quell Disturbance on Polish Border

LD0910195590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest emergency has occured at the Brest border crossing. Crowds of tourists, committing excesses, broke open entrance gates and threw stones at the border guards.

No self-respecting country allows such things. But in our country, as a result of restrictions which have been disorderly, and, the main thing, difficult to explain, the western state border is becoming more and more a one-way street where our neighbors are attempting to establish their own habits. Thus, this time as well, having stocked up on merchandise in the Soviet Union, they demanded that the Soviet border guards let them through to Poland without the proper check.

The police had to resolve the conflict on the border and at the same time sort out disturbances in Brest itself, where rumors were rife that our customs service is conniving in smuggling. As a result, people with green armbands have appeared next to customs officers and border guards at the sites of the Western Bug checkpoint. The public has taken the situation under its control [vzyala pod kontrol].

Ukrainian Legislature Welcomes Polish Resolution

LD1010052990 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Stanislav Volnyanskiy]

[Text] Kiev October 9—The Ukrainian parliament today welcomed a resolution by the Polish Senate denouncing an anti-Ukrainian action by the Polish Government in 1947.

The Ukrainian parliament's statement says that the action, codenamed "wisla", destroyed the ethnic integrity of Ukrainians in Poland.

"Ukrainians suffered heavy human, material and spiritual losses," the statement says.

"Evicted and deprived of their homes, property, cultural and educational establishments and churches, Ukrainians were denied the possibility of living a fully-fledged national life. They continue to feel the consequences of that tragedy up to this day."

The parliament said the Polish Senate made a "serious step to remedy the harm", done to Ukrainians in Poland, by recognising the unlawful nature of the "wisla" action.

We are aware that Poles in the Ukraine also experienced much suffering and misfortunes in those times due to long-standing mutual misunderstandings." the statement said.

It denounced horrible crimes against Poles under Stalin's rule.

The parliament expressed confidence that Ukrainians and Poles would pool efforts to "overcome the consequences of the tragic fast and open a new stage in relations between the two peoples and states".

'Anti-Polish' Article, Diverging War Claims Eyed

PM0510150390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Second Edition p 5

[Article by M. Tretyakov "Rejoinder": "One-Sidedness"]

[Text] We live in an age of pluralism and glasnost. A large-scale process of reassessing many events is under way in our country which was also bound to affect the Soviet Union's foreign ties and its collaboration with other states.

In past years, for well known reasons, many diverse myths have grown up surrounding the Soviet Union's relations with its allies, including Poland. It was the objective of the article "Are the Claims Justified?" published in PRAVDA on 22 September, to cleanse our cooperation of half-truths and distortions.

The article attracted attention in Poland and produced varying judgments. The influential Polish newspapers ZYCIE WARSZAWY and TRYBUNA published detailed accounts of it. Readers will have been able to come to grips with this complex problem themselves and express an opinion. Some other mass media publications and even officials have, without refuting the facts cited in it, rushed to represent it as an expression of an anti-Polish view.

I will venture to roundly disagree with that. The article cited facts—and far from exhaustively—which could be used to justify our counterclaims against the Polish side. What provoked this? Solely the fact that attempts are constantly being made to convince the Polish public that the Soviet Union "owes" Poland something—of the order of many billions. It is necessary therefore to show our neighbors the other side of the coin and caution them against making unjustified demands on us. If the Soviet Union and Poland start a war of claims and counterclaims no one becomes richer as a result and relations between our two countries will be impoverished.

To be honest, it is somewhat strange to see that this simple logic has not suited some people.

In conditions of full equality it is time to break the habit of one-sidedness. Mutual understanding is possible only if each side does not make its own interests the be-all and end-all and is able to understand its partner's interests.

Polish Premier's Run for Presidency Viewed

PM0910105990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Toporkov: "Tadeusz Mazowiecki for President"]

[Text] Warsaw—Speaking on Polish television news on the evening of 4 October, Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki said that he had agreed to stand in the Polish presidential election scheduled for 25 November. Thus a new quality has emerged in the election campaign which has hitherto been led by Lech Walesa with his characteristic vigor. It really is intense and forceful, since L. Walesa is rivaled by the most prominent politician in present-day Poland.

T. Mazowiecki's supporters have impatiently awaited this day since, in their opinion, the delay in his decision has reduced his chances of victory. But this politician's motto has always been: "Make haste slowly." And: "Be patient in expectation." He is totally devoid of bravado and self-confidence; he is a modest man who never loses hope. In this respect T. Mazowiecki is as it were the antithesis of L. Walesa. They are like ice and flame. On the day that T. Mazowiecki announced his decision L. Walesa, said in a speech in Wejherowo, Gdansk Voivodship: "I expect an easy win in the presidential election." You would never hear words like that from Mazowiecki. They are different people in the same camp. So different that, when journalists asked T. Mazowiecki whether he would remain as premier if L. Walesa won the election, he said that he would not: They have different programs.

The 5 October morning newspapers singled out T. Mazowiecki's "yes" as the main event of the previous day: GAZETA WYBORCZA: 'What everyone expected has become fact.... It is not just an election that lies ahead of us but a choice of the means by which we will resolve major Polish problems. Mazowiecki represents confidence that what we have achieved will not disappear. Walesa represents the unknown because he invariably avoids specifics and makes up for it with extravagant 'promises.'" TRYBUNA: "Tadeusz Mazowiecki

has replied in the affirmative to the question 'to be or not to be.' This seems to be his first decisive declaration as a politician who finally has to prove himself. Since there is no longer any choice. It is now impossible for him to defend the chosen philosophy behind the policy, along with its values, without becoming personally involved in the struggle. Without staking everything on a single card."

Thus, the word has been spoken—a fight. The mounting presidential campaign promises to be sharp, dour, and devoid of sentimentality. The newspapers are pointing out that it will be a struggle between two camps within Solidarity—that of the populist leader and that of the liberal democrats.

Poland Seeks German Arms as 'Goodwill Gesture'

PM1010085590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 90 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Polish Foreign Ministry Note"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct—Poland is interested in obtaining free of charge certain types of arms and equipment formerly belonging to the GDR National People's Army, which has now been abolished because of the unification of Germany, a Polish Foreign Ministry note to the FRG authorities says.

The note stresses that a goodwill gesture of this kind would be an important factor in strengthening trust, security, and cooperation and would help in establishing a community of Polish-German interests.

Hungarians Blame Soviets for Economic Problems

PM0810142590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Second Edition p 5

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Gerasimov: "How Anti-Sovietism Is Spreading. Who Is Kindling This Flame and Why"]

[Excerpts] Budapest—"Decorations" of burning candles, a samovar, pictures, and photographs. Chamber music played by a piano, a violin, and a clarinet. This was the setting for a literary musical soiree in a cosy room at the Soviet Consulate General in Debrecen. It was devoted to Anna Akhmatova and was organized by Soviet and Hungarian admirers of her talent.

Agoston Szekehelyi, writer and chairman of the local branch of the ruling Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], spoke warm, inspired words about the great Russian poetess. Secondary school pupils in Debrecen have read her poetry.... Everyone to whom I spoke at the end reckoned that the Russian poetical "tea drinking" was an unusual success.

It was here, outside the consulate general, that mobs caused a disturbance, holding posters and chanting "Russians, Go Home!"—demanding the swiftest withdrawal of the troops. A monument to the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919 was barbarically demolished in the spring, followed by the V.I. Lenin monument. However, is this only happening in Debrecen? Anti-Soviet attacks in the local NAPLO are quite in keeping with those in other press publications. Admittedly, this eastern part of Hungary differs in that the border—the Soviet town of Chop—is near by. The number of people coming along from the Transcarpathians and the Ukraine has risen tremendously. This has also brought about the wild rampage of the "black market," the influx of speculators, and a rise in crime.

Consul General N. Darchiyev—one of the most experienced diplomatic staffers and experts on Hungary—has been really bowled over trying to settle the conflicts that arise.

"The consulate is having to tackle economic, interethnic, and cultural relations in an increasingly complex situation," he told me. "A series of meetings for the local intelligentsia opened with an evening of poetry. I think that new mutually beneficial economic contacts between enterprises in this part of Hungary and Transcarpathian and Ukrainian partners may remove a number of painful problems that are boosting anti-Sovietism." [passage omitted]

...You can now read unobjective, slanderous articles in NEPSAVA about the Soviet Army's "occupation of Hungary." The "taking" of prisoners, robberies, violence—this is the foreshortened view that is taken of the 1945 liberation. Moreover, ideas of this kind are simply being drummed into Hungarians' minds. Several books have already been published about the "occupation."

While everything linked with the liberation, the revolutionary upsurge among the masses, the activity of Hungarian Communists and Social Democrats, along with Soviet aid in grain, fuel, machinery, deferred payment of reparations, and "soft" loans is now being extirpated.

I think that our historians and archivists should pick up and elaborate on all the documents concerned with the liberation of Hungary, the return home of Hungarian prisoners of war (150,000 were sent home in 1945 without waiting for a peace treaty to be signed), and the rapid transfer of former German property to the Hungarian state.

There is not a single new work on 1956 by our researchers giving consideration to the entire gamut of Soviet-Hungarian relations of the time from truly historical positions. It would be possible, finally, to publish documents associated with Imre Nagy. As one of the victims of 1956 he serves to arouse anti-Sovietism. His life is a tragic one. From September 1930 Imre Nagy was an OGPU-NKVD agent (number S-122, codenamed "Volodya"). Dozens of Hungarian, German, and Polish emigres were convicted and shot on the basis of his testimonies and reports. Early last year, before the hullabaloo extolling Imre Nagy, I asked officials to give PRAVDA the requisite materials revealing the truth. The political games played with the opposition by the

old Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] and then the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] also helped the campaign of silence.

"There are simply no articles about Imre Nagy," Rezso Nyers, former MSZP chairman, told me bluntly.

Prejudice, rumor, false information, and outright provocative conjecture were from time to time closely "interwoven" in the past—and even more tightly now—like weeds around wheels impeding forward movement and the development of relations between the two countries.

A fire destroys a modern microelectronics plant. The widespread opinion emerges: "That is all right! The plant was built by the Soviets and would have produced obsolete output."

Prices and the foreign debt are rising, economic difficulties are emerging.... They are wholly ascribed to the "Soviet orientation" of the Hungarian economy.

The arguments amount to the fact that a certain proportion of the credits from international financial organizations "disappear" from Hungary to the Soviet Union. Hungarian exports for rubles allegedly include a "considerable proportion" of imported materials acquired in return for dollars. The structure of Hungarian industry has lagged behind and it produces uncompetitive output allegedly owing to the "unexactingness" of the Soviet market.

But, first, the loss of dollars was not significant: Hard-currency goods total 25 percent of Hungarian exports. While they form 75 percent of Soviet exports to Hungary. Second, this logic is antihistorical. During the seventies and eighties Western credits were indeed directed mainly within the country. The "exacting" Western market established customs barriers whereby Hungary lost up to 30-40 percent in exporting many commodities for dollars.

This entire sequence of crises and "wars"—first oil, then hard-currency, then steel, then meat—has had a painful effect on the open Hungarian economy. Incidentally, are people sure that these "wars" will not recur in the future?

Hungarian foreign economic policy, which was previously based on the East-West balance, has borne visible fruit: Soviet-Hungarian commodity turnover has expanded, export potential geared to the West has also increased. The "Soviet orientation" has given Hungary treble the dollar-denominated goods that the Hungarian orientation has given the Soviet Union. Last year Hungarian enterprises placed $400 million worth of goods on the Western market produced from Soviet oil and petroleum products and other hydrocarbons alone. Metallurgy, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, and machine building are also gathering freely convertible currency today owing to wide-ranging Hungarian-Soviet ties.

Now it would be no bad thing, say, to generalize the figures and data for the revenues in forints and hard currency that Hungary has obtained in the 25-year period of the "aluminum" agreement. It would run to billions.

Hungary also gained billions of dollars in previous years as a result of its exploitation of "CEMA" principles, by importing Soviet raw materials and energy sources below world prices. Last year it saved 137 billion forints on purchases of this kind. Hungary has also gained by overstating prices for its machinery and equipment—this has produced up to one billion rubles a year.

Soviet-Hungarian economic contacts are now declining inexorably and commodity turnover is falling. The country will receive 30 percent less Soviet oil—and all other commodity exchange volumes are already sliding. The switch to dollar accounting in Hungarian-Soviet trade next year will require additional billions of dollars of expenditure from Hungary. This will have a drastic effect on reciprocal shipments.

The Soviet Union is certainly experiencing a crisis phase in its development. But this does not mean that there are no positive elements in its life. Reading Hungarian newspapers and following the commentaries, you get the impression of a failed perestroyka and of hopelessness. The tone is frequently mocking, disrespectful, and malicious. Soviet spiritual, social, and cultural life would seem narrow and uninteresting. Especially now.

"Friendship between people must be maintained," Academician Bruno F. Straub, chairman of the recently disbanded Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, confided his plans to me. "We would like to help increase ordinary people's knowledge of one another. Hungarian-Soviet friendship is, naturally, in our national interests...."

Admittedly, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall more frequently uses the word "correct" when speaking about Hungarian-Soviet ties. If only they were correct. The main thing is that they should be mutually respectful and founded on the logic of history and common sense. Let there be more "tea drinking" sessions.

Hungarian MSZMP Chairman Interviewed

PM0410113490 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, 18-24 Sep 90 p28-29

[Interview with Gyula Thurmer, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party chairman, by Marina Shakina; place and date not given]

[Text] In October 1989, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP], which had ruled Hungary unrivalled for 30 years, ceased to exist, being transformed into a party of the social democratic type and assuming a new name—the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP]. A certain proportion of the communists have rejected this move and decided to preserve the traditions of the old party, to remain loyal to its spirit, ideals and objectives.

At the free elections held in March 1989, the new MSZMP won not a single seat in parliament. What kind of a programme and what kind of a policy line did Hungarians refuse to accept?

The following is an interview granted by Gyula Thurmer, Chairman of the MSZMP to our correspondent Marina Shakina.

[Shakina] What is your party's position now?

[Thurmer] We have not changed the name of the party—for tactical reasons, above all. However, we use a new abbreviation which reflects the essence of our policy—the Worker's Party. Over the past seven months we have set up the basic structures of the Party—now there is a MSZMP organization in every region and in every big city.

The past few months have shown that the Hungarian right do not know how to use power on their own. They have disgraced themselves by disbanding farming cooperatives, by their anti-Sovietism, by introducing the Scriptures as a compulsory school subject, and by outlawing abortions. The strong left should counterbalance those processes, otherwise we shall end up becoming a dictatorship, rather than a democracy.

We have emerged from internal political isolation. Before March 1990, nobody wanted to have anything to do with us, and now we cooperate and negotiate with other parties and trade unions.

An end has come to international isolation. During my recent visit to the USSR, I was received by the CPSU general secretary, a fact which speaks for itself.

[Shakina] At the end of January, your Party had a membership of 80,000. What is the figure now?

[Thurmer] It has diminished to a few tens of thousand. The domestic political situation in Hungary is now such that I would rather not make the figure public.

[Shaking] Nevertheless, you have more members than the Socialist Party (which was 50,000-strong in January), do you not?

[Thurmer] We do.

[Shakina] Let us now discuss past elections. Are you disappointed by their returns? Or did you know all along that the Party did not stand much of a chance of winning the four percent of the vote necessary to secure parliamentary representation?

[Thurmer] We are not disappointed. The current world situation is not favourable to the left-wing forces. Old-type socialism has collapsed everywhere, and a new brand of socialism has not yet been born either in the USSR or anywhere else. Quests to find a path to such socialism are under way, however.

Besides, we are now paying the price for the mistakes committed by the former leadership. Someone has to pay for these sins, and this duty has fallen to the lot of our generation.

On the other hand, we realize full well that the Hungarian right-wing parties receive substantial moral and material international support. Hungarian elections were fully paid for by the West. The Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Alliance of Free Democrats and Social Democrats received millions of forints.

[Shakina] As far as I know, there is no law against this practice.

[Thurmer] That is too bad. Every party should rely on its members and supporters for funding its election campaigns.

[Shakina] Still, I think this is not the only factor in the right-wing forces' victory....

[Thurmer] The left lacked cohesion, hence their defeat. Twenty percent of the vote went to the left—Social Democrats, the Agrarian Union, the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and our party. These twenty percent split up into several parts, however. There is not a single serious left-wing party in the parliament right now.

Before the elections, I told my collegues that if we won four percent of the vote, that would mean victory and promised to stand them a case of champagne per each extra percent. Unfortunately, the outcome of the elections spared me the expenses involved.

[Shakina] What are your relations with the MSZP.

[Thurmer] We seek consolidation of the left-wing forces and therefore are out to stop squabbles and to overcome personal ill feelings. The past few months have seen progress towards close coperation between our provincial branches and city organizations—both parties realize that our very survival depends on that. Nevertheless, there is neither understanding nor contacts between the parties' leaderships at the national level.

[Shakina] Has the problem of the MSZMP's legal succession been solved already? Both parties claimed the right to inherit the ideas and property of the old MSZMP.

[Thurmer] The case of legal succession was won in court by the MSZP. On the whole, it was not quite fair of the MSZP to appropriate the entire property of the Party. It is a standing joke in our Party that the MSZP left us with Marx, but took the capital away....

[Shakina] How would you describe the political situation in Hungary today?

[Thurmer] Bourgeois parties have come to power. The political struggle is now in its third stage with cabinet and state posts being contested. I must say that the government resorts to rather crude methods. I regard the

dismissals of top Hungarian army officers, Interior Ministry executives and managers of large industrial enterprises as all but "witch hunt." There are certain indications that the country is slipping to dictatorship. Prime Minister has told a parliament session, for instance, that the press should be forbidden to criticize the government. The way the press is handled in Hungary today is reminiscent of Stalinism at its worst.

The country's economic position is worsening. A campaign has been launched to eliminate large industrial enterprises. In agriculture, the very existence of cooperatives now hangs in the balance. As you know, collectivization has brought positive results to Hungary as distinct from other socialist countries.

Certain parties want to give most of the land to its former owners, and to distribute the rest among cooperators in plots of two hectares apiece. Pesimism reigns supreme in the countryside, peasants are not preparing for the next year's sowing campaign and are slaughtering their pigs. As a result of this year's drought, our maize yield is forty percent below the 1989 figure; consequently, Hungary, which has always produced double the amount of meat it consumed, will experience meat shortages to be made up by import, as likely as not.

On the whole, the very social atmosphere is contradictory. Clerical cult is being built up, parliament has endorsed a new state emblem with a royal crown in it, although Hungary calls itself a republic.

In the past, priveleges were enjoyed by Party functionaries, and now they are showered on the so-called "heroes of 1956"; what difference does that make to the ordinary man? The "heroes" get, one by one, flats, government distinctions, promotions and foreign passports.

[Shakina] What is your opinion of the processes now under way in the USSR?

[Thurmer] As Janos Kadar once said, "when things go well in the Soviet Union, we find it easier to breathe." These words hold true today. Therefore we give our wholehearted support to the forces working for the renewal of socialism, for a new but integral Union.

I should like to warn you against idealizing the processes now going on in East European countries. I had a talk with the leader of a regional CPSU organization recently. "How is democratization going on in your country?" he asked me. "What we have gone a long way towards," I replied, "is not democratization, but the restoration of the capitalist system, which are two different things."

The boundary line between new-type socialism and liberal capitalism is barely perceptible, of course, but it does exist. We are all for new market-oriented democratic socialism. I am against nationalistic separatist movements, and I regret these ideas have already divided the working class in your country. The USSR must remain a great power. This is in the interests of the whole world. There is no putting up with the prospect of their existing a united Germany, a mighty America and a weak Soviet Union. The balance will be upset in this case. No sooner had the Iraqis encroached upon the economic interests of the US than the latter sent thousands of troops and a naval force to the region....

[Shakina] This is not only the matter of economic interests, however. The conquest of another country is an act of aggression.

[Thurmer] That right, but I don't think this is the only reason why the Americans intervened in the conflict....

[Shakina] Your government is already 100 days old. Are there any indications of an early change for the better in the economic or political situation?

[Thurmer] I do not want to sound nihillstic and to dismiss the government outright as incompetent. After all, it has inherited a lot of tough problems. However, no progress is being made, while problems are amassing.

Besides inflation, unemployment and agricultural problems, we might as well recall the losses our country is suffering in the sphere of foreign trade. We welcome the unification of Germany which, however, means that we are losing our second biggest foreign trade partner—the GDR—and our foothold in the Soviet market at a time when many countries seek to penetrate it and to "stake a claim" to an area of economic cooperation.

Therefore, despite all the efforts made by the government, I regard its policy as unsuccessful.

Licensing Imposed on East European Imports

LD0610150190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 5 October, (TASS)—The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, taking into account the necessity of improving the state of the mutual balance of payments and in connection with switching, beginning 1 January, to payments in freely convertible currency, has adopted a resolution on implementing temporary licensing of goods (except food and medicines) from the Republic of Hungary, the former territory of the GDR, and the CSFR, from 15 October to 31 December 1990.

Licensing will be imposed on the import of products suplied above the quotas indicated in the protocols on trade and payments for 1990, as well as on contracts signed after 1 September 1990.

West Europe

Commentaries Examine United Germany's Future

Role as World Power Questioned

AU0610162490 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 6 Oct 90 p 4

[Interview with Soviet Germany expert Nikolay Portugalov by Peter Keller; place and date not given: "Justified Claim to Role of a Great Power"]

[Text] [Keller] The Germans celebrated their regained freedom without nationalist euphoria. Do you trust this united Germany?

[Portugalov] Yes. I think it is great that the process of unification took place without nationalist emotional outbursts.

[Keller] What does the Soviet Union expect of this united Germany, which now leaves the USSR, as one of the victorious powers, without control now?

[Portugalov] Well, to put it informally, we now can forget about being a victorious power. There are no victorious powers anymore. Germany has been released to unrestricted sovereignty. We certainly expect a lot. First, I think that the united Germany will necessarily be faced with playing the role of a great power and, in the long run, of a world power. Because of the enormous economic potential, the almost perfect social net, and the democracy that has matured over 45 years, Germany with its almost 80 million inhabitants certainly has a justified claim to the role of a great power in Europe. The German role in the all-European process is already becoming a reality. It is to be hoped that in November at the CSCE summit in Paris the first efficient, all-European structures will be initiated. This is the best guarantee, the best safeguard that the theoretically possible "overdraft of the account" will be made completely impossible. But we expect even more. In our common history—interrupted by outbreaks of martial hatred—there are a great number of almost symbiotic periods, where the Germans were our teachers, our helpers. We expect this now, too, and that on a far larger scale.

[Keller] Are you not worried that German unity could devour so much economic power and so much energy that in the end there will be nothing or only very little left to help the Soviet Union with its market economy?

[Portugalov] In the long run, they will manage with the accumulated economic power of German industry, with private investments in their own country. If they have developed the Soviet Union, and even the entire East Bloc, for market economy, the next century will be characterized by an almost symbiotic coexistence, which will overshadow any examples that have so far been given by our common history.

[Keller] Was your proposal that the united Germany might be a member of the UN Security Council in the future only a nice compliment or a serious declaration of support?

[Portugalov] The safest thing would be if Germany, and its role, were integrated into world responsibility. What is more logical than coopting Germany—as a great power, as a developing world power—into the Security Council.

[Keller] So far the Supreme Soviet has been very insufficiently prepared for the changes in Germany and in central Europe. Is the ratification of the two-plus-four treaty, the release of Germany into full sovereignty, and the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Germany supported by parliament?

[Portugalov] I cannot guarantee this 100 percent. If you think that in the conservative corner there are certainly some people who will try to stir up trouble with demagogic screams about a sell-out, you are right. But in my view, this will not prevent the ratification of the general treaty.

[Keller] ...nor that of the two-plus-four treaty?

[Portugalov] Of course. I do not see any problems at all concerning the bilateral general treaty.

'Thorny Path' Seen Ahead

AU0910111890 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Oct 90 pp 184-190

[Article by Soviet Germany expert Nikolay Portugalov: "The Thorny Path To Becoming a World Power"]

[Text] To use a fashionable Russian expression: "The problem is here"—the problem of the Germans on their path to becoming a world power.

If they lived in the FRG, they have passed their democratic test over the past 45 years. Now they deserve the trust of the world. In any case then if the all-European integration provides the guarantee that the reestablished German nation state does not go crazy again at some time in the future.

Did German unity come too early, too quickly? This may still seem so to the small European nations: Poland, the CSFR, and also the Netherlands. And after their bad experiences who would blame them for the fear of a German special path, which was even conjured up in the German press? However, also among the large nations in Western Europe anxiety can be felt. For logical reasons, London and Paris did not see themselves capable of breaking the Germans' unification, but silently they hoped that we in Moscow would take over this ungrateful, difficult task. Their disappointment was considerable when things developed differently.

Strangely enough, today's Soviet Union in particular, which, from an objective point of view, would have the most important reasons to share such concerns, seems to

be mostly untouched by them. There were concerns at the beginning, during the initial stage of the "two-plus-four" talks, but at the Gorbachev-Kohl summit in Stavropol in the Caucasus, the historic decision was made: to count on German unity, to throw out all doubts, and not to reduce our enormous advance trust for the united German nation in any way.

This corresponds to the attitude of the Soviet people, who are quarreling about so many other things. What remains are the nostalgic feelings of some veterans and the not yet abated attempts of conservative politicians to stir up trouble with their demagogic talk of the "lost victory." The ratification of the "Treaty on the Final Settlement on Germany" in the Soviet Parliament will not fail because of this.

The French press coined the term "Stavrapallo." But history does not repeat itself—even though the Rappallo suspicion of the French is understandable at first: After all, German unity was practically decided in a German-Soviet solo action before the final stage of the "two-plus-four" talks.

Nevertheless, the comparison with Rapallo is out of place. To the Soviet side the new agreement between Russians and Germans means far more, namely the expectation of an osmosis, which makes it possible for us to return to Europe with German help. For the Soviet Union this means establishing a social market economy, which deserves this name. For the united Germany this means achieving the position of a big power via this cooperation.

Simple minds on both sides have repeatedly claimed that only the desperate situation of the country made Mikhail Gorbachev throw away his "German shares," like Tsar Aleksander II threw away valuable Alaska to the Americans in the past. This is wrong. We are indeed in a lousy situation, and the billions of marks come in handy so that we can pay our debts at least in the short term and withdraw our troops from Germany in such a way that they do not fall into the social abyss.

But this alone will not save us. No matter how bad the situation is, Moscow would not have given its blessings to German unity without the firm conviction that this corresponds to its national interests.

Without any whitewashing: We hope that the partnership, yes, the friendship with the united Germany, the German industry, and the German private investments will save us from the imminent disaster.

If the Germans understand their historical chance, they are faced with the global political task of developing Eastern Europe and, above all, the Soviet Union for the market economy and to thus prevent its imminent disintegration through revived militant nationalism—for their own benefit and for the benefit of the rest of the world.

When I saw the "Treaty on the Final Settlement" for the first time, I could not believe my eyes: Tough Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, the most experienced negotiator among the Russian top diplomats, and the almost legendary Aleksandr Bondarenko, who had been the strict guardian of the German status quo for two decades, had actually accepted the text of a treaty that was incredibly generous to the united Germany. Was this possibly true, could this be true?

God knows, this treaty, which puts an end to the war and postwar period, is not a dictate of peace: Its Article 6 alone, which concedes the right to the united Germany "to belong to alliances with all resulting rights and duties," could—theoretically and given ill will on the part of NATO—make the entire treaty worthless.

However, no one should consider this clause and other clauses that can be interpreted in different ways as negligence or even capitulation on the part of Moscow.

The decisive thing was the political will to make concessions to the Germans and not to burden their unrestricted sovereignty with open questions, in line with the desire formulated by Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In addition, it is logical to assume that the U.S. military and, above all, nuclear presence in West Germany will not long survive the withdrawal of our troops from the east.

Eduard Shevardnadze's speech at the Foreign Policy Committee of the Supreme Soviet, which introduced the process of ratification, probably is the most convincing thing that has so far been said on this topic: Indeed, all-European structures can be established only after the abolition of the division of Germany, and only in this way can friendship be achieved "with this great European people, whose gross national product amounts to 2.75 billion marks."

The regained unity means Germany's return to world politics, and that as a modern big power, whose weight is not determined by excessive armament but by an enormous economic potential, one of the most stable currencies of the world, an almost perfect social welfare system, and, not least, by reliable democratic institutions.

As of now Germany will gain world political dimension because of its bridging function between East and West Europe as well as because of its contribution to the development of complete market structures in the East. At the same time, this is the safest way to prevent the disintegration of the Soviet Union into 15 nuclear powers—a view which—as Gorbachev justifiably says—the civilized world should dread.

Only Germany will be able and want to make this contribution, not alone but in a leading position. Other powers, which also could do this, do not yet want to face this task—at least not at the required scope.

Thus, Germany is on a certainly thorny path toward being a world power—on a path that requires both sacrifices and prudence. This cannot be compared with

the twice failed German "grab for world power": The role of a world power this time comes to Germany out of necessity.

The world and, above all, the Germans themselves will have to live with that. For this reason, it is recommended not to fall prey to feelings of inferiority or guilt, as is done by some German politicians and journalists, but, as so far, put together without any nationalist outbursts the six right numbers, which history gave to the Germans against all odds.

Nevertheless, thinking about guarantees against new outbreaks of German hubris, which are theoretically always possible, is certainly permitted. The all-European system of security and cooperation would offer at least a partial insurance. West European integration alone—not to speak of NATO, which is becoming obsolete—would be slightly too narrow a corset for the united Germany.

Comparable with a complete insurance would be Germany's integration in world responsibility—for instance by the decision of the UN plenum to raise it to the rank of a permanent member in the Security Council. In the meantime, it seems anachronistic to see the possession of nuclear powers as the only criterion of a big power.

In order to let the vision of a German-Russian community become reality, German acceptance alone is not sufficient. We, above all, must be willing to learn from the Germans, as at the times of Tsar Peter I.

In practice, this means bringing private German capital including its managers and engineers into the country. Other foreign investors are also welcome in our country, but the German investors are the most important ones. In return, Western capital must be given all conceivable advantages, including unlimited transfer of profits in convertible rubles, private ownership of real estate, and long-term tax privileges.

Of course: Accusations of a sell-out would not take long to emerge if such a development takes place. In this respect a bizarre unified front from Aleksandr Solzhenizyn and current Slavophiles, to industrial and agricultural bureaucrats, to conservative party functionaries is already forming.

But there is no reason to worry. Russia—or more specifically: a future Soviet confederation, which can only be built on the foundation of a social market economy—will buy itself off. Today it is necessary to make the life of the Soviet people relatively worth living and decent as quickly as possible. In my view, there is no other way than the one described above—and danger is imminent.

If it is possible to start the building of our market economy with the help of foreign, above all German private investments and corresponding experiences—of course, with corresponding advantages for the German economy—the 21st century will be a century of coexistence of our two peoples, almost of symbiosis.

Practical Problems Foreseen

PM0910150090 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 90 Second Edition p 7

[Article by Aleksandr Stepanov "View From Moscow": "When the Party's Over"]

[Text] The Germans, I realize, know how to enjoy themselves as well as work. But God himself, as it were, commanded special celebrations on such a festival as the birthday of the united German state. Never before, so they say, has the sky above Berlin, which now has the official status of federal capital, been illuminated by such dazzling and fantastic fireworks. But, alas, all festivals have a drawback—they end. And the party games are immediately replaced by the daily grind, and the problems, which were brushed aside amid the gaiety of the party, mount up. And German politicians and businessmen certainly have plenty to worry about.

The German federal system, which has been a fixture for the past four decades and has functioned perfectly, will now be seriously tested. The 11 Western Laender will now be joined by five eastern ones. What is particularly important is the fact that the complex balance between the "rich" and "poor" Laender is bound to be upset as a result of the merger—the latter will have an appreciable numerical superiority in the Bundesrat. The "rich"—Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony—foresaw this development and made sure that the constitution was amended to rule out the possibility of a "conspiracy of the weak" and the creation of a "blocking majority."

The rough parity between the Catholic south and Protestant north will also change after unification, again in favor of the latter. But let us not forget that the ideas of federalism have always been more popular in the economically powerful south. Are there fears, then, that Germany will move toward more unitary forms of government and that the traditions of Prussian centralism, even in new bottles, will succeed in souring the federal wine? The skeptics believe so. There is also the view that 16 Laender is a luxury: After all each has to have its own parliament and government. In the five Laender of the former GDR they are to be elected very soon—14 October. But no doubt it will take years to get the new structures to interact.

The stabilization of the former GDR's economic activity could take even longer, and will certainly not take any less time. It is too early to talk of raising its economic level to that of the West. The magic question is who is going to pay for it. Indeed, it is going to cost the state a great deal, as well as private firms. And, like anywhere else in the world, the state has one source of revenue—the taxpayer's pocket. Chancellor Kohl has repeatedly tried to convince his fellow citizens that his government will not dip into it. Obviously, to say anything else on the eve of pan-German elections would be tempting fate. Even when you have the kind of lead in the race that the

first chancellor of all the Germans has. In short, before the elections all is clear. But after?

Kohl's party comrade and interior minister in his government Wolfgang Schaeuble launched a trial balloon in a recent interview: It would be foolish to say no once and for all to an increase in taxes. The reaction was as expected. Even coalition partners, for example, Economics Minister H. Haussmann from the Free Democratic Party [FDP], said that it would have negative consequences. It goes without saying that the Social Democrats immediately demanded a program of very strict economies in respect of state funds, in order to find the money to help the economies of the northeast Laender.

But this will require massive amounts of money, about one trillion marks, according to some estimates. A very large sum even for the FRG, which had the world's third biggest gross domestic product and was the world's leading exporter. Although I want to stress that we are not talking here of a charitable act. It is an investment that will yield a profit and is certainly causing extraordinary activity among German concerns across the entire industrial spectrum. But it would be a mistake to think that integration pains at home would relax German business pressure on other markets. It accounts for one-fourth of world trade—only irresponsible people would allow such positions to slip. And the last thing you would suspect Germans of being is irresponsible.

Now we switch from purely internal German problems to external, European problems. The West German economic presence in East European countries has always been exceedingly strong. It was number one in many countries' import statistics: Poland—60 percent; Czechoslovakia—57 percent; Bulgaria—52 percent; Hungary—50 percent. The FRG had around 30 percent of the market in total.

Now a united Germany has even more favorable opportunities for turning to the East. You can curse the CEMA quasi-market as much as you like—deservedly so!—for being politicized and for lacking a firm economic basis, but it did establish a definite division of labor. And it can continue to exist for a few years yet.

In view of the transformation of the "fraternal GDR" into part of friendly Germany, we will have many compatriots in this new country. What will life be like for them in conditions that have altered so radically? It is one thing when a person brought up under "developed socialism" becomes an inhabitant of a state where they are creating "socialism in GDR colors," but another when he is in a market society, without any extenuating epithets. Will all of them, particularly the old ones, fit comfortably into the rigid framework of competition? When work cannot always be found for native Germans. Recently I had some sad news from good friends in Berlin: She, a party school teacher, and he, an employee at the education ministry, were out of work. They have two daughters at school. Not much fun....

The knitting together of two parts of a whole that have existed separately for many years will be by no means simple and conflict-free. No one expected anything else. But it must be clearly seen that this is the only way to eliminate the postwar split in Europe and it is an essential step in the right direction. Essential, but by no means sufficient. The CSCE participants face a long and painstaking process of bringing their positions closer together in order to switch from the idea of a common European home to its actual implementation. The United States, for example, cannot imagine a future Europe and future world without NATO. Now or for ever and ever? That remains to be seen.

A few more words about the North Atlantic bloc in connection with the unification of Germany. We continue to receive, albeit more rarely, letters from readers who believe that our agreement that this country should be a member of NATO was a big mistake, fraught with many dangers. It is difficult to disabuse them, indeed over the years they have gotten used to regarding this organization as a collection of "armies of a probable enemy." But if words will not help, then perhaps action will? Action whereby NATO will demonmstrate that radical changes have taken place within?

There are also letters that bluntly ask: How could the unification of Germnany have been allowed to happen, have you forgotten the lessons of history? No, we remember them well. But it is not for us alone that they are a source of experience. The German people have convincingly demonstrated that the proper conclusions have been drawn from the past. And it is time to stop reproaching it over this past. Let bygones be bygones, as they say. One should not forget how the the proverb continues [the Russian version continues: "Be happy and love one another"].

Our 45-year military presence in Germany is coming to an end. I know, of course, of the dates set by the Treaty on the Final Settlement on Germany. But I want to take this opportunity of saying the following.

The ordeal by prosperity could be very hard for the young guys, essentially boys in uniform. Particularly as "atmospheric resistance" will increase. Getting greater as time goes on. I appreciate how difficult it is serving in subunits whose job is essentially that of a quartermaster's team. Particularly when the local press never misses an opportunity to make a big noise about all your sins—real and imagined. In order to give less cause for criticism and hypocritical regrets, the inevitable goodbye should not be a protracted one.

Latin America & Caribbean

Army General Moiseyev Leads Delegation to Cuba

Arrives 6 Oct

LD0610091190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0722 GMT 6 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Havana, 6 Oct (TASS)—A military delegation headed by Army General Mikhail Moiseyev, first deputy defense minister of the Soviet Union and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrived in Cuba today on an official visit.

The program for the delegation's stay includes wreath layings at the monuments to Cuba's national heroes, Antonio Maceo and Jose Marti, visits to fortified areas and training centers, the academy of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the Jose Marti Pioneer camp, and talks with the leadership of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Visits Military Academy

LD0910032590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2109 GMT 8 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Havana, 9 Oct (TASS)—Army General Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, who is here on an official visit, visited the "Maximo Gomez" Military Academy on 8 October.

He highly appraised the Academy's educational base and talked to its lecturers and military students.

On that very day, the Army general visited the western and eastern fortified districts of Havana and acquainted himself with the everyday living conditions of Cuban soldiers.

But the visit to the pioneer camp named after Jose Marti, Cuban national hero, became, perhaps, the most moving moment in the program. Hundreds of Soviet children who suffered from the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station are now undergoing a treatment and rehabilitation course in this fantastically picturesque place, situated between the estuary of the Tarara River and the Atlantic Ocean.

Having inspected the living accommodations, the hospital wards, the canteens, the sports grounds, and the recreation zones, Mikhail Moiseyev noted that Soviet people came to the aid of the Cuban people at what was a difficult time for the latter. Now, the Cubans are sharing the concerns of the heart and tragedies of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff handed over sports equipment and souvenirs as a gift to the "Jose Marti" camp. Mikhail Moiseyev's official visit to Cuba continues.

Meets With Fidel Castro

LD0910202990 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Havana October 9 TASS—Cuban leader Fidel Castro received Soviet General Staff Chief Mikhail Moiseyev who is in Cuba on an official visit.

During the meeting held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of mutual interest.

Later in the day, Castro and Moiseyev visited the Frank Pais Hospital where Soviet soldiers who fought in Afghanistan, are undergoing treatment.

Conveys Gorbachev's Greetings

LD1010112290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2108 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Havana, 9 Oct (TASS)—The Soviet people and servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces feel true friendship for Cuba, the Cuban people, and servicemen of Cuba's revolutionary Armed Forces. This was stated by Army General Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy USSR defense minister. He is leading a Soviet military delegation which is on an official visit to Cuba.

According to Mikhail Moiseyev, one of the most important events of the visit was his meeting with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic. During a conversation which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, General Moiseyev conveyed kind greetings to Fidel Castro from Mikhail Gorbachev, the president of the Soviet Union, and best wishes for success to the Cuban people.

We also had an opportunity to meet the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and to exchange opinions on a wide range of issues relating both to bilateral issues and international life, the general said.

Soviet-Cuban ties have withstood the test of time in various areas. There have been times in history when Soviet aid to Cuba was of vital importance, he continued. Now that I have managed to visit this wonderful island I am completely convinced that the Cuban people will always remember this and will reciprocate. Hundreds of Soviet children who suffered as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl AES have been treated and rehabilitated at a pioneer center named after Cuban national hero Jose Marti which we visited. conditions for them there are wonderful.

During a visit to the F. Pais Hospital we saw the love and sympathy with which Cubans are caring for Soviet war wounded who fulfilled their internationalist duty in Afghanistan. Cuban doctors are doing everything possible, and even some things which are impossible, to return them to leading a full life.

We wish the Cuban people success in implementing plans for economic and social development, improving the life of the working people and their armed defenders in the difficult work of a soldier, General Moiseyev said in conclusion.

Discusses Bilateral Ties

LD0910221190 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Havana October 9 TASS—The Soviet people and the Soviet Armed Forces entertain feelings of sincere friendship towards the Cuban people and their revolutionary Armed Forces, Soviet General Staff Chief Mikhail Moiseyev told TASS here today.

He heads a Soviet military delegation which is in Cuba on an official visit.

According to Moiseyev, a meeting with Cuban leader Fidel Castro was the most important event of the visit.

During the meeting held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Moiseyev conveyed greetings from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to Castro and wishes of success to the Cuban people.

"We also had an opportunity to meet the leaders of the Cuban Armed Forces and exchanged opinions on bilateral relations and international affairs," Moiseyev said.

Departs 10 Oct

LD1010074890 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 10 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Sergey Starosleskiy]

[Text] Havana October 10 TASS—A Soviet military delegation, led by General of the Army Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defence minister, left for home today.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba are not of situation- determined character but are based on long-standing and unshakeable traditions, Moiseyev told TASS before departure.

Having given a high appraisal of the results of the visit, Moiseyev emphasised that regular meetings at various levels had become a good tradition and an important factor in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Unon and their armed forces.

"Our relations are determined by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed during Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's friendly official visit to Cuba in April 1989," Moiseyev said.

"The documents which sealed a qualitatively new level of Soviet- Cuban relations is characterised by the principles of equality, respect for independence and awareness of mutual responsibility and the need for mutual internationalist assistance," he said.

Cuba's Fidel Castro Speaks on Soviet Ties, Support

PM0910103590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 90 Second Edition p 4

[Report from PRAVDA-TASS roundup dated 5 October under the rubric "From the Flow of News": "Cuba"]

[Text] "Despite the profound political, economic, and social crisis in the Soviet Union, its government is making considerable efforts to continue deliveries to Cuba in accordance with the agreements concluded earlier." Cuban leader Fidel Castro stated this in an interview in the Mexican newspaper EL SOL DE MEXICO. Over the past 30 years "just and mutually advantageous relations" have been established between Cuba and the USSR and other socialist countries, thanks to which the republic has attained a modern level of development. However, the processes under way in East Europe have resulted in Cuba's being "deprived of the foundations of economic cooperation," he said.

Cuban Media Cutback Blamed on Soviets

PM0910143790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Kamorin: "On Starvation Rations"]

[Text] Havana—As already reported, as of 1 October only one central daily newspaper is going to be published in the Republic of Cuba.

This is a result of the "package" of economy measures announced in a government address to the population, published on Monday. Allow me to remind you that the Cuban authorities quite recently introduced stringent fuel and electricity rationing on the island, which is affecting the lifestyle of every family to a greater or lesser degree. This measure was due to shortfalls in petroleum product deliveries from the Soviet Union.

Similar arguments are being used in this case. The fact is that Cuba's entire newspaper industry relies 100 percent on Soviet raw materials. The uncertainty over paper supplies from the Soviet Union in the future, coupled with current disruptions in the island's supply, prompted the Cuban government to take the decision to build up a "strategic reserve," which will make it possible to provide Cubans with printed matter—albeit in reduced form—at least for this year and next. According to the address to the population, the Soviet Union is also to blame for the calamitous situation in which Cuba's own paper industry now finds itself. The document contains the information that two paper mills have already had to shut down because of shortfalls in raw material deliveries from our country.

Working on the basis of these preconditions, the Cuban Government has decided to sharply curtail the activity of the press. The only newspaper in a privileged position is GRANMA, the official organ of the Communist Party Central Committee. It is going to be increased in size from six to eight pages, five days a week, and on Saturdays 250,000 six-page copies will be printed for the capital alone.

The Young Communists Union newspaper, JUVENTUD REBELDE, and the trade union newspaper, LOS TRABAJADORES, are joining the ranks of the weeklies, while the military newspaper, BASTION, is stopping publication altogether. The island's most popular weekly journal, BOEMIA, is being reduced in size from 82 to 64 pages. Local newspapers—one for each of the country's provinces—will be published as before. But all other periodicals will stop on 1 October.

As indicated in the address, these measures are being conducted with the consent of the Cuban Journalists Union National Committee. Naturally, people working in the press will be affected by the consequences more than anyone else. It is presumed that journalists left with nothing to do will be transferred to other areas of work. In particular, some of them will join radio and television editorial offices, and also GRANMA and BOEMIA. It is claimed that the Cuban Journalists Union leadership fully supports the government decision.

Chernobyl Victims' Mistreatment in Cuba Denied

PM0910132790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Second Edition p 5

[Commentary by K.A. Khachaturov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples, under the rubric "Competent Opinion": "Trebly Grateful"—first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] There was a report in one of the newspapers about child victims of the Chernobyl accident staying in Cuba. It left a very sad impression. Many of our readers have asked how this could happen.

Having been alerted to this, we asked K.A. Khachaturov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples, to give us his opinion on the matter. This is what he said:

"The Cuban leadership has expressed willingness to accept no fewer than 10,000 Chernobyl children for treatment and rest as part of a humanitarian action. Thanks to efforts by our Cuban friends, the V.I. Lenin Soviet Children's Fund, and local organizations, hundreds of children from Belorussia, the Ukraine, Bryansk Oblast, and Tula Oblast have been guaranteed valuable rest at a Pioneer camp on the Caribbean coast near Havana. This is the first time in history that so many Soviet children have crossed the ocean. So, how do they feel?

"I recently visited the Chernobyl victims in Cuba and, remembering my own distant youth spent in Soviet Pioneer camps, I can honestly say that I could not have dreamed of such excellent conditions. I talked to dozens of children and they were all content.

"Via the Soviet Embassy in Havana, our committee obtained a statement signed by doctors and teachers who have visited Cuba in delegations from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Belorussia, and the Ukraine.

"This is the opinion of the authors of that statement: 'The children are living in one- and two-story houses, which were country retreats of the Cuban bourgeoisie before the revolution. Each little house has its own refrigerator, color television, and transistor radio, and there are large Japanese fans in every room. The Pioneer camp has its own store, and there is a hairdresser and a library, which are both free of charge. The children can go to the beach twice a day if they wish. There are discotheques in the evenings, frequent concerts and celebrations (collective birthdays and water carnivals), and regular showings of Soviet films. The children often go on excursions.' The general condition of many of the children is noticeably improving....

"The authors of the statement note that this is the first time in their lives that these Soviet children have gone swimming in an environmentally clean sea—or, indeed, gone swimming at all—and eaten environmentally pure food, some of which they have tasted for the first—and possibly last—time in their lives. The doctors and teachers believe that it would be a crime to deny these children the right to recuperate in Cuba.

"There are various views on Cuban realities and the Cuban leadership's policies, but it would be unforgivable to turn the Chernobyl children into the moral hostages of political antipathies.

"Visiting our committee, Cuban Ambassador Jose Balaguer—who is a doctor by profession, incidentally—said that Cuban hospitality has its limits even with regard to Soviet children, just as any people's self-respect has its limits. Cuban doctors are currently working with their Soviet colleagues in three of our republics to select children to go to Cuba. Should this work be continued? I am sure that it should, because the bitter truth is that Cuba is a paradise in comparison to the shores of our own seas and rivers. So we will be terribly grateful to everyone who is prepared to ease the lot of those whose childhood has been mutilated by Chernobyl."

Supreme Soviet

9 Oct Supreme Soviet Proceedings Outlined

LD0910102390

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1845 GMT on 9 October carries a 57-minute recorded relay of the joint sitting of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

At 1847 GMT, the relay shows the joint sitting of the chambers. An announcer sums up the proceedings, saying the country's banking system was discussed. At 1848 GMT, Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov speaks about a draft decision on banks and the banking system. An unidentified deputy comments on a specific article of the draft, saying modern equipment is required to set the new banking system in motion. Deputy Viktor Kucherenko supports the idea, while another deputy adds his contribution to the debate.

At 1854 GMT, Lukyanov makes further procedural remarks, followed by a vote on the draft decision. The decision is adopted with 322 votes for, 25 against.

At 1855 GMT, an off-screen announcer introduces debates on public organizations. Deputy Yuriy Kalmykov, head of the conciliation commission, describes contentious articles of the draft such as the presence of party cells in the Army and law enforcement bodies. He suggests a conciliatory formula allowing servicemen and judges to be guided by law in their actions, not by party decisions. Further amendments are suggested. After debates, the amendment on party organizations in the Army and legislative bodies is adopted.

At 1906 GMT, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksey Obukhov speaks on ratification of the U.S.-USSR arms control treaties. A military deputy then takes the floor to give a background on the U.S.-USSR nuclear arms control treaties. He says the United States is continuing nuclear research and tests at named testing ranges. He adds that the Semipalatinsk-Nevada movement has not led to a stop to nuclear tests in the United States. An unidentified deputy speaks in favor of a nuclear-free world at 1911 GMT.

At 1912 GMT, military deputy Petrushenko argues that the United States is not going to stop nuclear research, so why should the USSR. He demands tougher methods of monitoring the proliferation of nuclear arms. He says that fears about the effects of nuclear tests in the USSR seem to be exaggerated.

At 1916 GMT, Deputy Yablokov speaks about laxity in monitoring nuclear activities in the USSR.

At 1918 GMT, an unidentified deputy from the group Physicians for Nuclear Disarmament says that nuclear arms and nuclear tests should be outlawed. He says an international study of the harmful effects of nuclear tests should be carried out. Deputy Yuriy Izrael then takes the floor, speaking in favor of limiting underground nuclear tests. He answers a question on the consequences of nuclear blasts in premafrost areas.

At 1926 GMT, Deputy Mikhaylov takes the floor deploring the inaccurancy of information being spread regarding nuclear tests in the USSR. He speaks about his visit to a Nevada test range which has incomparably better conditions and facilities than its Soviet counterparts. He is in favor of ratifying the treaties. A deputy from the floor asks Mikhaylov why we are so afraid of U.S. nuclear development. He asks if there are not enough nuclear and other arms in the world to destroy everything many times over. Mikhaylov says that more sophisticated weapons can be used with greater precision.

At 1935 GMT, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev takes the floor. He says that new U.S. weapons, such as SDI, are mainly for use in space. He warns against unilateral disarmament.

At 1937 GMT, a deputy reminds the others about the situation in Central Asia. He says that Iraq may have a nuclear bomb and that should not be forgotten. An unidentified deputy then suggests that a special meeting be convened to discuss the problem.

At 1940 GMT, the announcer indicates that the Supreme Soviet has ratified the USSR-U.S. treaties. He adds that personnel changes for the USSR Council of Ministers is approved.

The relay ends at 1942 GMT.

Report on Session Discussions

LD0910153490

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 9 October carries a four-minute report by M. Novitskaya summarizing the 9 October USSR Supreme Soviet proceedings.

Novitskaya says after adopting the draft laws on the USSR State Bank and on Banks and Banking Activities, which was adopted at the first reading, the deputies reworded Article 16 of the draft law on public organizations. She says it now reads: Servicemen and persons holding posts in the law enforcement bodies are guided in their official activities by the requirements of the law and are not bound by decisions of parties and mass public organizations of which they are members.

Novitskaya then says an important amendment was made to Article 5 of the same law, which now reads: Parties and public associations will henceforth finance their activities only from their own resources. Moreover, state financing of political parties and public associations pursuing political aims are prohibited. The only exception will be election campaigns, and state participation in the their financing is determined by the law on elections.

Novitskaya continues her report by saying that the Supreme Soviet began debating the ratification of Soviet-U.S. treaties on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons and on peaceful underground explosions, concluded in 1974 and 1976 respectively. She notes that Deputy Foreign Minister Obukhov spoke, "He reported that the Soviet side began the ratification process way back then, as did the United States. Then, however, it was suspended in the United States as the Americans began doubting the efficiency of the monitoring systems. De facto, by mutual agreement, both treaties have been observed, but only in 1990 was an agreement signed on monitoring systems. There is now nothing to stop ratification, and the deputy minister believes that this would be be a modest but effective step on the way to a complete ban on nuclear tests."

Novitskaya says at the end of the afternoon sitting Deputy Volkov asked chairman Lukyanov why the Supreme Soviet agenda for the next two weeks makes no mention of the market reform programme due for presentation on 15 October. Lukyanov replied that the agenda is only an approximate one and can be changed. "As far as I know, said Anatoliy Ivanovich, those materials will be ready in time."

9 Oct Decisions Highlighted

LD0910134190 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Lev Aksenov, Boris Zverev, and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The Soviet parliament today approved the first reading of a bill on the USSR state bank and on the banks and banking activity in the USSR, discussed by the chambers on Monday.

The bills provide a legal basis for the restructuring of the Soviet banking mechanism to help put the economy onto a market footing.

Parliament said in a resolution today that the second reading of the bills will take place at the current, fourth session of the parliament after parliamentary commissions and committees revise them.

The Soviet law on public association was also passed today. The majority of deputies approved the wordings of several controversial articles dealing with the activity of parties and mass public movements in the Army and law enforcement bodies.

At the proposal of deputy Anatoliy Denisov, supported by several deputies, the law now stipulates that servicemen and those serving in law enforcement agencies should be guided by the law rather than decisions of parties and mass public movements.

At the end of the morning session, the lawmakers shifted from domestic policy to foreign policy issues, namely the procedure for ratifying Soviet-U.S. treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksey Obukhov briefed deputies on the issue.

He said, in particular, that even though unratified, the above treaties have been in force ever since they were concluded. Only the verification system has not yet been put into operation.

As part of new verification protocols, signed on July 1, 1990, in Washington, and submitted to Soviet parliament along with the treaties today, Obukhov continued, "a rigid and detailed mechanism, designed to enhance the sides' confidence in the observance of established limitations, has been elaborated." This radical solution of the verification issue, he added, "was very much due to our advanced initiatives in this area".

Obukhov said that "if the Soviet parliament today decides to ratify the treaties and protocols thereof, the process of putting them into force will be synchronised in the Soviet Union and the U.S." The ratification, he said, "will become another important step on the way to limiting and, finally, ending the nuclear arms race".

At the end of the morning session parliament chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov replied to questions by deputies. In particular, he said that the revised programme for transition to a market will be submitted for consideration by deputies as soon it becomes available.

"As far as I know," Lukyanov said, "this material will become available in good time." He also said that the Communist Party plenary meeting was continuing.

Deputies Discuss Nuclear Weapons at 9 Oct Session

LD0910234190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Discussion on nuclear weapons conducted between Deputy Mikhaylov, not further identified, and Marshal Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev at a joint sitting of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow on 9 October—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified deputy] We have heard that the Americans could create a third generation of nuclear weapons. Let us suppose that they have the third generation today, that it already exists while we observe this moratorium. What do you and I—let us begin with us—what do we have to fear? You have been engaged in this for so many years. I understand that you are proud of your work, but have you ever thought that we possess the capacity to destroy each other many times over? You know this very well. That means that we, while idolizing the strategic balance, and you know this as well as I do, we do not know what to do with our chemical weapons now. We do not know what to do with our tanks. We do not know what to do with our missiles, and so on. Are you not afraid that in five years we will be stating that

they will have the fifth generation while we will have the fourth generation? Then what?

[Mikhaylov] This is a very complicated and difficult question, and I will reply to it simply. Of course, it is not very pleasant that I have not been heard out here and you ask questions. We are prepared at any time, both myself and our specialists and scientists, to continue these debates. I will reply to you briefly.

A very simple scenario could be played out. I am convinced that no one will begin to fight with the second generation weapons which exist today. I am absolutely convinced. So why make third generation weapons? These are weapons whose global pollution will be 100 to 1,000 times less than existing ones; that is, weapons which will work not only against space targets, so-called weapons of directed or selective advantage, but weapons which will operate against targets on earth.

That means the temptation might arise, because, since there will be no global pollution, there will be the temptation to use them in any local conflict. That means the scenario might be as follows: Let us destroy the second generation weapons. I will say today that the Americans are posing the questions in precisely this way, including strategic offensive forces, but at the same time they are creating third generation weapons.

That is, the more progress they make in creating third generation weapons, the more content they are to go in for the destruction of second generation weapons under strict international monitoring, including by us. But in a few years time—and we, the scientists, are responsible to the country for this—we could be naked, unclothed. That is, they will have third generation weapons. The Soviet Union... [changes thought as voices from hall are heard], this is a very complicated question. I wanted to speak very briefly, but this is a very complicated question and perhaps requires major debates.

I have been asked how much one test costs on average here in the USSR. I can cite figures that show this is in the region of 1 million rubles.

[Akhromeyev] I did not wish to speak today, but the question has been raised here and it has been put in such a way as to say what does it matter when such a quantity of nuclear weapons has been accumulated? Let the Americans create a third, fourth, or fifth generation. We have such a lot that the USSR's security is ensured. That is not so.

The point is that the new generation of nuclear weapons which the Americans are now creating is aimed mainly at creating an antimissile defense for the country, at implementing the so-called SDI program. This consists of nuclear weapons which are small in size and yield and are intended to be used in space to hit missiles in flight. Just imagine that if the Americans develop such a system, if they develop such nuclear weapons which are small in size and yield and take them out into space and create a system with the aid of which they can, on a mass scale, destroy the nuclear weapons of the other side; then they will possess the same strike capacity as we do and, at the same time, they will protect themselves completely, or at least with a very high level of reliability, from our strike. Then the sides will be in a completely unequal position. Our side is quite naturally anxious that there should be no such inequality. I am replying to this question. This is a real danger.

On the other hand, comrade deputies, accusations are being made here against generals and non-generals, but the problem is this: The USSR is ready today to sign a treaty, to sign any document on the total banning of nuclear weapons testing. In 1985 I was in the post of chief of general staff when the question was raised of a unilateral moratorium. We accepted it. We were asked then—the country's leadership asked us. We accepted that moratorium and extended it four times. For a year and a half we did not carry out any tests. Today we are ready to sign a treaty and to ban them. The question arises: Who is to blame? Who is obstructing mankind from a complete ban on nuclear weapons? Is it us? For the sake of justice, this question should be answered.

I personally am interested in the country's defense capability, in ensuring that it is reliably guaranteed, that no one threatens us, that we can develop independently. That is what I am interested in.

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Ratified

LD0910150490 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) today ratified the treaties between the USSR and the U.S. on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet lawmakers ratified the two treaties and protocols thereof after a stormy debate at the joint session of both chambers.

Appeal on Nuclear Tests Issued

LD0910172890 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The Soviet Parliament today issued the following appeal to the world's legislatures and public:

"The Supreme Soviet has ratified the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests and the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes.

"Reaffirming its commitment to stopping nuclear testing altogether, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that these two treaties, which now enter into force, cannot be seen as the final objective of efforts in this direction.

"Therefore, the Supreme Soviet considers it essential once again to call the attention of parliamentarians across the world to the urgent need to put an early end to all nuclear testing as an important factor for enhancing the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union's initiatives and practical steps in this area are well-known. The USSR is prepared, at any time, to discontinue test explosions at its nuclear test sites and thus extend the 12- month pause in Soviet nuclear testing forever, once and for all.

"For this to happen, it would be enough for the U.S. Government, either unilaterally or by mutual agreement, to discontinue its own nuclear testing programmes.

"The USSR reiterates its proposals for global nuclear disarmament. It is prepared to become a non-nuclear state if other nuclear powers do the same.

"However important the policy of taking initiative and showing a good example may be, life demonstrates that the problem of nuclear testing has grown into a transnational one and, consequently, should be tackled by the joint efforts of the entire international community.

"We are convinced that no single state, no single government, no single nation can ignore this call of the times.

"A special role in this field belongs to parliaments. Reflecting the sentiments of a broad spectrum of political and social forces and the desire of all people for a secure and peaceful life, they are duty-bound to come out for outlawing nuclear testing.

"Firmly expressing itself for an early end to nuclear testing, the Supreme Soviet appeals to the parliaments and public of all countries to take a clear position in favour of the general and complete prohibition of nuclear testing.

"Parliamentarians will thus demonstrate real concern for the interests of voters and their aspirations.

"The Supreme Soviet intends to inform the United Nations secretary-general of its position on this problem and counts on the parliaments of other courntries to do so as well.

"The path to a nuclear-free peace is not smooth, but it can be negotiated, and progress along it should be consistent and purposeful, without any reverses whatsoever."

State Bank Chairman Describes Bank Legislation

LD0910102790 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksyonov, Boris Zverev and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The Soviet parliament today endorsed the first reading of bills on the state bank of the USSR and on banks and banking in the Soviet Union, thereby completing the discussion started on Monday.

In the main report on the subject on Monday, Viktor Gerashchenko, chairman of the board of the state bank of the USSR (Gosbank), pointed out that the bills furnished "a legal basis for a radical restructuring of the banking mechanism in the Soviet Union and for adapting it to present-day requirements".

Explaining the main changes provided for by the bills, he said the Soviet banking system will have two tiers: the central Gosbank at the upper level and all types of credit-lending institutions united under the name of "commercial banks" at the lower.

The bills implement the idea of demonopolising Gosbank, he said. Its organisational structure would correspond to the concept of the sovereignty of the Union republics.

Republican central banks are viewed as "independent legal entities, and not as local branches of Gosbank".

"Organisationally, Gosbank is getting out of the government's jurisdiction and becoming an autonomous agency to manage the country's monetary and credit-lending system, accountable only to the USSR Supreme Soviet".

Deputies noted during the discussion that the bills were the cornerstone of economic transformations in the country.

They particularly emphasised the importance of placing Gosbank under the authority of the country's top legislative body.

This provision is yet another "resolute step towards dismantling the command-and-administer system", Deputy Alexander Zhuravlev said today.

The second reading of the bills will take place at the current, fourth session, of the parliament after the bills are scrutinised in parliamentary committees and commissions.

Comments on Ruble Exchange Rate

LD0910161490 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksenov, Boris Zverev, and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—Bills on banks adopted by the Soviet parliament in the first reading today are aimed at freeing the banking system from adiministrative diktat, USSR State Bank board chairman Viktor Gerashchenko told a news conference here today.

He said that the bills provide for establishing a two-level banking system with the central State Bank at the first level and commercial banks at the second.

It is planned that the State Bank (?will be) subordinated not to the government, as is the case now, but to the Soviet parliament.

Central banks of Union republics will hand over two functions to the USSR State Bank on a contractual basis: money emission and the function of regulating the monetary and credit system.

They will be independent of the USSR State Bank on all other respects.

Asked by TASS about rumours about the rouble's forthcoming devaluation, Gerashchenko noted that, although the rouble's exchange rate does not reflect real cost relations between various groups of goods, it is not expedient now to devalue it.

In order to devalue the rouble, it would be necessary to recalculate again the parity of the rouble's and the dollar's purchasing power, which is unwise to do on the eve of price reform in the USSR.

He noted at the same time that it is planned to introduce, no later than January 1, 1991, a new commercial exchange rate for the rouble in foreign trade deals. It will be set at about two roubles on one U.S. dollar.

Foreign trade settlements are now based on an exchange rate set in 1961—0.6 roubles to one U.S. dollar.

Asked about Soviet solvency on foreign debts, Soviet Vnesheconombank [Bank for Foreign Economic Activity] head Yuriy Moskovskiy told the news conference that the bank is about two billion roubles in arrears.

However, the trend to decrease this debt is "very stable," he added.

Supreme Soviet Approves Public Associations Bill

LD0910120290 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksyonov and Boris Zverev]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The law on public associations, adopted by the Soviet parliament today, places all Soviet political parties, public associations and movements on an equal footing.

The bill on the issue was made law just several months after the repeal of the Soviet Constitution's Article 6, which proclaimed the guiding role of the Soviet Communist Party in the life of society.

As was to be expected, the most heated debate developed over whether political parties should or should not exist in the Army and law enforcement agencies. There were two mutually exclusive positions, each with a very large following.

According to one deputy in the rank of general, "the majority of servicemen-Communists" favoured keeping Soviet Communist Party organisations there, whereas according to a deputy in the rank of major, the selfsame "majority" opposes the idea.

The way to a compromise was extremely thorny. A conciliatory commission has to be set up to draw up an appropriate article but its wording did not win the needed majority of votes.

As a result, parliament adopted a compromise wording which says: "Servicemen and people holding positions in law enforcement agencies shall be guided in their official activities by the requirements of law and shall not be held bound by the decisions of parties or mass public movements of which they are members.

Presidium Tasks Committees at 5 Oct Session

PM1010093190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held in the Kremlin 5 October under the chairmanship of A.I. Lukyanov.

It examined the question of the resolution in USSR Supreme Soviet committees and in the chambers' permanent commissions of questions concerning preparations for winter and supplies of foodstuffs and industrial goods for the population—items included on the agenda of the Fourth Supreme Soviet Session. The corresponding committees and commissions were given the necessary instructions.

After listening to N.D. Pivovarov's report on the draft statute on USSR people's deputies' assistants, the Presidium entrusted the Committees for Legislation and for Questions of the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies and of the Development of Management and Self-Management with finalizing this draft, having due regard to the exchange of opinions that had taken place and submitting it for approval.

Taking working people's numerous suggestions into account, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deemed it necessary to take decisive measures to increase penalties for desecrating USSR state symbols and for committing acts of vandalism against historical and cultural monuments.

Certain other questions concerning the organization of the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session's work and the implementation of its decisions and instructions were discussed at the session.

Industrial Leaders To Participate in Reform Work

LD0610082390 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Chairman of the Soviet Parliament Anatoliy Lukyanov and heads of a number of Supreme Soviet committees and permanent commissions of the chambers met in the Kremlin today with a large group of senior executives from major industrial enterprises. They discussed the stabilisation of the economy and the transition to a market-based system.

Agreement was reached at the meeting about the active participation of heads of industrial enterprises in the work of the Soviet Parliament and its bodies during the working out of bills and other acts, needed for speeding up the transition of the country to regulated market relations, the putting things in order and the toughening of discipline in all sphere of the life of society, as well as the toughening of control over the fulfilment of state resolutions.

PRAVDA Publishes Freedom of Conscience Resolution

PM0910152390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 90 Single Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution: "On the Implementation of the USSR Law 'On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations'"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves that:

1. The USSR Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" is to be implemented as soon as it is published. Legislative acts on freedom of conscience and religious organizations are valid until reviewed, as long as they do not contradict the above-mentioned law.

2. Union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviets are to bring Union and autonomous republic legislation into line with the USSR Law "On the Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations."

3. It is laid down that, in order to obtain formal legal status, religious organizations which were previously registered under the existing legislation and are keeping their registered religious allegiance are to submit to the executive committees of rayon (city) soviets of people's deputies by 1 July 1990 the relevant rules (provisions) that are required by the said law, which are subject to registration within one month. Religious organizations which were not previously registered under existing legislation but are newly formed or have changed their religious allegiance are to submit their rules (provisions) after 1 July 1991 and acquire formal legal status after the registration of their rules (provisions) according to the procedure laid down by the legislation.

4. Before 1 January 1991, the USSR Council of Ministers is to:

submit to the USSR Supreme Soviet proposals on implementing USSR legislation in accordance with the USSR Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" and proposals on laying down responsibility for violating it;

bring USSR Government decisions into line with the USSR Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations";

provide for the revision of departmental normative acts as well as for the drawing up and sending to the localities of documents clarifying the procedure for the registration of rules (provisions) of religious organizations and the transfer of buildings and facilities for worship (prayer) and other property and plots of land to them;

ratify the provision on the USSR state organ on religious matters and the functions and powers determined by the law. To adopt a decision on abolishing the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs institution of plenipotentiaries.

5. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed:

to provide for an examination of training programs within the state education system with the aim of bringing them into line with the USSR Law "On the Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" by the academic year 1992-1993.

to give religious organizations assistance and help in implementing their rights of ownership as regards their property abroad.

6. At the request of religious organizations that have registered their rules (provisions) according to the established procedure, local soviets of people's deputies and state organizations are to resolve questions relating to the transfer into their ownership or for free use on an agreed basis of religious property and buildings and facilities used for religious and administrative-economic purposes and adjacent territory.

7. The USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Legislation together with the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on International Affairs, the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Youth Affairs, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Defense and State Security Questions are to prepare, by the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, proposals on legislative provision for the implementation of various forms of socially useful alternative service of a civilian nature on grounds of conscience.

8. To recommend that social associations bring their rules (provisions) and program documents into line with the USSR Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations."

[Signed] A. Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Moscow Kremlin, 1 October 1990

Political & Social

Information Report on First Day of CPSU Plenum

PM0910104190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

["Information Report on the CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Plenum started its work 8 October 1990. The following questions were submitted for examination by the plenum:

1. On the situation in the country and the CPSU's tasks in connection with the transition of the economy to market relations.

2. Organizational questions.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the plenum with an introductory speech.

V.A. Ivashko, deputy general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an address on the first question.

The plenum heard a briefing by A.S. Dzasokhov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the work of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat during the period since 28th Party congress and a report by O.S. Shenin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the CPSU Central Committee commissions and apparatus.

Taking part in the plenum's work are: members of the CPSU Central Control Commission; first secretaries of union and autonomous republics and of kray, oblast, and okrug party committees who are not members of the central CPSU organs; USSR people's deputies from the CPSU; scientists; editors of party newspapers; and representatives of certain departments and organizations.

The following took part in the discussions: S.A. Kalinin, secretary of the Rybinsk Motor-Building Production Association Party Committee, Yaroslav Oblast; I.I. Melnikov, secretary of the Moscow M.V. Lomonosov State University Party Committee; S.I. Gurenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; B.P. Guseletov, senior lecturer at the Sverdlovsk Engineering and Pedagogical Institute; Yu. A. Prokofyev, first secretary of the Moscow City party committee; A.S. Kamay, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Lipitskiy, chief of department at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and member of the organizational bureau of the communist reformers' section of the Democratic Platform in the CPSU; L.P. Kravchenko, general director of TASS; I.K. Polozkov, first secretary of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Communist Party Central Committee; M.A. Chartayev, chairman of the Ordzhonikidze Kolkhoz [Collective Farm], Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; R.A. Medvedev, writer and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet; U. Karamanov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers; B.V. Gidaspov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom [oblast committee]; A.K. Morkunas, tractor driver at the "Tveryachyus" kolkhoz in the Lithuanian SSR; R.M. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of the Khorezm Uzbek Communist Party Obkom; V.Ya. Demin, operator at the Ivanovo P.S. Baturin Chemical Plant; M.F. Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; V.D. Kadochnikov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk party obkom; V.I. Savina, spinner at the Chernigov Textile-Sewing Goods Production and Trading Association, Ukrainian SSR; A.N. Maltsev, senior lecturer at the Gorkiy Agricultural Institute; A.N. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; L.V. Potapov, first secretary of the Buryat republic party committee; V.Kh. Banbayev, secretary of the Kalmyk republic party Committee; and A.A. Gusev, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Morskiy Estonian Communist Party Rayon Committee, Tallinn.

An editorial commission was created to prepare a plenum resolution. The CPSU Central Committee plenum will resume its work 9 October.

TASS Reports on CPSU Plenum Speakers

Summary of Dzasokhov Speech

LD0910175390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1413 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS)—Follows a summary of the speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 8 October by A.S. Dzasokhov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the work of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat in the period since the 28th CPSU Congress.

Less than 100 days have passed since the completion of the work of the 28th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee secretary said. The time since the congress has been completely filled with the quest for answers to the complex questions of renewing society. The conditions for our party's activities, which have altered fundamentally and are, I would say, highly intensive, and at the same time the increase in economic disproportion, the state of the consumer market, the situation in interethnic relations, and much besides, urge us to step up organizational-political actions, which was the essence of the call to the party and to members of the Central Committee heard this morning in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The new Central Committee Politburo, with its broad representation of the communist parties of union republics, has embarked on drafting the most widescale areas of party policy with longterm significance. Among such problems, which have been the subject of detailed work at the Politburo, should be included first and foremost

the organization of work on the draft new CPSU program, the principles for activities and the forms and methods of work of party groups in soviet and people's deputies at all levels, and political guarantees for conditions for transition to a market economy.

In the approach to these and other strategic problems, we assume first and foremost that the struggle to implement congress decisions should be backed by collective responsibility, and at the same time, the unfailing personal responsibility of everyone, of all who are part of the current generation of high-ranking party workers. This thought has been key in the course of very acute debate at recent sessions of the Politburo.

In handing over to the people's soviets the functions of managing the economy, the CPSU is by no means shedding its responsibility to take part in working out an effective socioeconomic policy corresponding to the interests of the Soviet people. The key task of the party organizations is productive participation in the formation of the new union treaty. Therefore, I would very much like to see a dynamic role for the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat in this sphere, to see an affirmation in our daily affairs of the internationalist essence of the party as a whole, and of the party organizations in particular, and the predominance of a spirit of trust and real party comradeship in our milieu.

In this context, it would be appropriate to welcome the search for new forms. For example, the establishment of regular meetings of party leaders, and perhaps those of soviets as well, at a regional level to avoid the alienation and estrangement of even the party workers themselves.

Such an approach would be appropriate with regard to the large regions of the country—for example, the Transcaucasus, Central Asia, the Volga valley, the Urals [Priuralye] and so on.

The new Central Committee Secretariat, which has the job of the day-to-day organizational-political running of the party's work, is trying to adjust its actions to take into account the sharply critical demands of the 28th congress. The Central Committee Secretariat's attention centers on issues of current policy, information for local party organizations, and the search for ways of linking up with the soviets.

If I may, I will dwell very briefly on a few points relating to the work of the Secretariat. The 11 secretaries lead, or rather coordinate, their respective areas of work. There is a meeting of the Secretariat each week. There is an understanding of the need to scrutinize the essence of the issues under examination comprehensively and thoroughly. Although quite frankly, we don't always succeed in doing this.

This tendency was confirmed during the discussion of such problems as, for example, the political work by party committees to ensure the harvest was brought in, to mount the newspaper and magazine subscription campaign, in organizing the systematic reception of citizens by members of the CPSU Central Committee, in developing retraining of leading cadres, and in the protection of the historical-revolutionary—particularly the Leninist—legacy. The initiative of the Central Committee Secretariat aimed at supporting culture's integrating mission in our multinational society and defending it against "commercialization" has met with a positive response. These ideas have something in common with the spirit of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's exceptionally fruitful meeting with prominent representatives of the creative intelligentsia.

The idea has recently become firmly established among a proportion of our comrades that the CPSU Central Committee should allegedly bear responsibility for anything published in periodicals. Such ideas about the methods of our work, I have to say so most bluntly, dates back to pre-perestroyka times, and as you understand, does not correspond to the clauses of the law on the press. Does this mean that we are indifferent to this problem? Not at all.

We who work in the Central Committee, just like everyone else, are daily running into a flow of irritating facts. Secretaries of the Central Committee and leaders of party publications, including those present at the plenum, are well aware of our regular contacts. At the same time—and this is probably the most important thing—it should be recognized that we are frequently unable to conduct polemics at the required level and to defend our views and our positions keenly and in the manner of the publicist.

In the conditions of political plurality a whole range of periodical publications does not not pass the sobriety and common sense examination. The pursuit of sensation has become the norm of some, especially informal, publications. Things have come to such a pass that the destructive position of some populist publications is causing perplexity even in Western press organs.

What are the Secretariat's main plans for the next few months? These plans are in the first place the party backup of the program for the transition to new economic relations, attention to all stages of drawing up the union treaty; they are questions of improving the activity of the CPSU's scientific centers and the all-round examination of questions of the present and future of our main newspaper PRAVDA.

It is establishing dialogue and contacts between the CPSU and the new political forces and movements. It is studying and discussing the experiences of the party organizations in Rostov, Nizhniy Novgorod Oblasts, Altay Kray. It is widespread work on supporting the congress' resolution, and finally, it is mobilizing communists and party organizations for active participation in fighting crime and establishing law and order.

The Central Committee Secretariat's point of departure is the necessity to radically restructure the system of party studies and mass propaganda. It should be aimed at installing those principally new concepts that arise

from the 28th congress program documents in the social and political conscience of the party masses. Urgent assignments to develop and publish essays, lecture courses, teaching aids on the centuries-long history and modern concepts of market relations have been given. Similarly, the history of the making of our multinational state, the relationship of solidarity between the peoples which constitute our state, the feelings of patriotism, the civilian pride about belonging to one of today's great powers should be presented in an objective light.

Our academic and training centers, first of all, the Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Institute of Social Sciences from which we are expecting serious studies primarily on the questions of parliamentary culture, sociology, social protection, especially including party workers, are still seriously indebted to the party. Obviously, nobody is trying to prove here that the work of the new secretariat fully corresponds to the spirit of our time with its turbulent pace of polarization of public opinions.

It is far from being so. Unfortunately, we take insufficient notice of and do not properly realize the pressing problems of various social groups, particularly those of young people and Komsomol, although the congress adopted a special document on youth policy.

I am informing you that according to the agreement with the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol Communist Youth League] Central Committee, a meeting between the CPSU Central Committee secretaries and the Komsomol activists will take place in the nearest future. After a critical appraisal of the work of the new Central Committee and its Secretariat, it should be admitted, first of all, that we have failed to recreate the living interrelationship between the central and local party organizations which has been substantially weakened during the past years.

The Central Committee, I mean the Secretariat, is not managing sufficiently effectively to regulate the transition from command-based administrative methods toward real democracy and conditions of diverse political outlooks. For some party cadres, including those newly elected, it has come as a complete surprise that it is a thousand times more difficult to conduct political work on the basis of methods of persuasion. It is essential, likewise, to admit honestly that while we have carried out quite a major reduction in the party's central apparatus, we have not achieved a radical change in the moods and psychology of many of our comrades who, unfortunately, have grown accustomed over the years to passively swimming with the tide and carrying out orders from above. Such moods are unacceptable among party cadres. They are extremely harmful. I would like to draw attention to the fact that conservative thinking is inadmissable among communist economists, especially in the transition to market relations when broad erudition, a principled attitude, and constant initiative and responsibility are required of Party workers of all ranks and of members of our party.

I believe that we can no longer put up with the fact that certain Party workers are incapable, and at times do not wish to recognize the whole complexity of the processes of Party renewal.

In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts and in many cities and rayon centers an annoying situation has arisen now, for various reasons, where a large number of posts, including elected ones, have not been filled.

At the same time, the conclusion logically arises by itself that Communists need to be put forward for Party work in oblast, city, and rayon committees on a voluntary basis or through the holding of more than one office. This measure could bring the Party aktiv significantly closer to the mass of the Party and promote the nomination for Party work of many talented representatives of the intelligentsia, the working class, and the peasantry.

Let me cite the example of the presence among us of five members of the Secretariat, elected at the Plenum, whose active work in the Secretariat is bringing fruitful results.

I tell you that after the 28th Congress the Central Committee members working in Moscow alone visited 65 republics, krays, and oblasts; and CPSU Central Committee secretaries visited 30 of the country's regions during this time. I realize that people are waiting, nevertheless, for accurate and truthful explanations from us concerning the difficult situation in the Party and society.

In connection with this we are placing serious hopes on the conferences with secretaries on ideological issues and Party workers responsible for interethnic relations already projected in October.

In conclusion. In a number of regions of the country a movement in the direction of quests for ways of stabilization has already evolved. In this context the experience of Kazakhstan, where the Party-Soviet leadership has managed to reach agreement with other sociopolitical forces, is, in my opinion, interesting. I think that this temporary agreement may gradually transform into more steady forms, which we have great need of, and in this context the most important task of both the Secretariat and of all our comrades is to demonstrate initiative and to be in the thick of the democratic movement in order to unite all adherents of support for the concept of perestroyka and the presidential plans and programs in the interests of democracy and creativity into a common channel of defense and agreement.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to expound some opinions because of the harsh time limit. In conclusion, I would like in the name of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat to resolutely support the idea that all links of our Party should fundamentally raise their work to the level of those demands which were put forward to the Party by Congress.

Gidaspov Advocates Application

LD0910223490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow 9 Oct (TASS)—[passage omitted] In the opinion of B.V. Gidaspov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee, it is with great delay that economic problems are being discussed at the plenum. The crises in society are giving rise to an uncertainty in the people about the future and are evoking exacerbated protest. Today, therefore, one must define one's positions very precisely and unambiguously; one must tell the party and the whole people the truth as we understand it.

The speaker recalled that the attitude toward the market as a radical measure to take society out of the impasse was formed at the 28th Party Congress. But a political declaration is one thing, while practical introduction of market relations is another. In the time that has passed since the moment that this decision was adopted, we have ever increasingly become convinced that the market is only possible with all the attributes inherent in it, including the exploitation of hired labor. And all the terms relating to a regulatable socialist market are simply verbal tightrope-walking. We must therefore define precisely for ourselves the least painful mechanisms for making the transition to the market, and what is most important, the mechanism for protecting the population from its negative consequences.

Today, as never before, extensive consultation with the people by way of a referendum or other forms, is important. One can reproach us saying that the investigation of public opinion is just another delay in the implementation of reform, but practical work on the transition to the market should be accompanied by implementation of measures to stabilize the political, social, economic, and legal situation. If this is not done, it is not difficult to foresee the possible consequences.

Measures regarding stabilization, just like a public opinion poll, should play yet another important part in the psychological preparation of the population, especially the young people, for the difficult conditions of existence under competition for jobs, and for a place and position in society.

Attention is paid in the speech to the need to adopt a Union treaty without which one cannot start any action toward a transition to the market. One cannot allow the the economy to become a hostage to intrigue. At least for the transition period, we are obliged to accept as unescapable, the main idea of joint work, a clear economic outlook, and strict economic and political discipline. The levers of presidential rule should be strengthened both in the center and especially on the spot.

The leader of the Leningrad communists spoke about the place and role of the party in the current complicated period in life. Their own program for upholding the local soviets and the government was needed on the one hand, while assurance of the active participation of the party in all processes was needed, on the other, right up to the constructive planning and formation of alternative proposals regarding any element in the transition to market relations. [passage omitted]

Kalinin Urges Change in Party

LD0910182790 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] S.A. Kalinin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the party committee of the Rybinsk Engine Building Production Association in Yaroslavl Oblast, was the first to speak in the debate on the report. In his view the new Central Committee members failed to draw conclusions from the criticism of the passiveness of the Central Committee, voiced during the 28th congress and have "returned from their extended leave to a rainy and cheerless autumn as far as the party is concerned." [passage omitted]

Here is the essence of the proposals of the party committee's secretary, aimed at the party power being handed over from the apparatus to the party masses:

First, those guilty for the collapse of the country's economy should be named and made accountable to the party. All mistakes must be condemned. A program for the social protection of the working people in the conditions of going over to the market economy must be worked out and submitted. [passage omitted]

Gurenko Warns of 'Extremists'

LD0910225690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2256 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Summary] Moscow 9 Oct (TASS)—S.I. Gurenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, says that extremists are appropriating the democratic slogans of perestroyka in order to spark off mass psychosis, demoralize the public, and ensure that civilized forms of the development of the political process are blocked. Attempts are being made to banish the CPSU from the political arena and to rewrite history, abolishing everything that does not fit into the new "populist" framework.

All this is happening without the intervention of the central bodies or law-enforcement agencies. The law must be upheld and given legislative reinforcement.

Separatist tendencies are encouraged by ill-considered action taken by central departments. There must be a new, fair Union treaty. Theoretical backing must be provided by the party's ideologists for the immediate future, not just for the ultimate goal.

The 23rd CPSU Congress opted for the market, but insufficient attention was paid to the details of the process of transition, giving rise to widespread public anxiety. The state must create conditions in which everyone can be sure of a good standard of living for himself and his family.

If the CPSU is to remain in power, it must give every assistance to Communists who are elected to office in soviets at all levels.

Melnikov Addresses 'Problems'

LD0910190390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Remarking that, in his opinion, the Party is beginning to emerge from the crisis, I.I. Melnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat and secretary of the Party Committee at the "M.V. Lomonosov" Moscow State University, stressed:

At the present time, when we are all concerned with the problem of the transition to the market, we are in particular need of the Party's point of view on the very specific and vital problems of what the price of bread should be, and how we can maintain our culture and moral values. The standpoint of Communists on the issues which are of concern to people must be clearly marked out, for only thus can it influence public thought.

The speaker proposed establishing a procedure whereby the Central Committee would issue a statement "on the current moment" not less frequently than once every six months. In these statements, he believes, we could record topical problems and the configuration of political forces, and state the Central Committee's point of view on matters of concern to the populace.

The Central Committee commissions, he went on, must start working at full throttle, rapidly and profoundly reacting to changes in the sociopolitical and economic situation. He indicated the danger of underestimating the Central Committee as a collective body, and of underestimating its role in organizing the fulfillment of Party Congress decisions. According to him, those communists who work in state bodies and those who sit on soviets at various levels must not forget this statutory requirement and should render assistance to the Central Committee and its commissions.

The Moscow State University Party Committee secretary considers it essential to set up urgently—within six weeks to two months—a Party-wide system for reacting to the rapidly changing economic and political situation. Apropos of this he put forward a proposal for the Party committees at works, institutes and state farms, rayon committees, and town committees to set up groups to provide analyses and forecasts. The aim would be for them to help their collectives come to grips with the situation, to collate the best ideas, and choose the most sensible way of resolving problems that arise.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on issues relating to the future of our culture. The efforts of the government and authorities—both central and local—are, he said, totally at odds with the scale of the impending disaster, the scale of the destruction of our material culture, and the scale of the loss of personnel, and the brain and talent drain.

In particular, the speaker is alarmed at the activity of offices acting as go-betweens, offering our scientists and cultural workers work abroad. If it is true that no allocations from the Union budget are planned for culture in 1991, then we are destroying the basis for the very existence of our state, said the speaker. Not one of the known programs for the transition to a market economy, he said, has a definite answer to the question of how science, education, and culture will survive in the transitional period.

The speaker suggested that the Plenum should charge the Central Committee's ideological and socio-economic commissions and its corresponding departments with drafting a specific system of measures and safety mechanisms by February 1991, such as would allow the difficulties of the transitional period to be alleviated for the next two years at least. [passage omitted]

Polozkov Urges Executive Support

LD0910185890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Many in the party and in the country are convinced that the party of continuing socialist development on the basis of economic and political stabilization, and the strengthening of legality and law and order is a more rational, more promising, and shorter way of overcoming the crisis, stressed I.K. Polozkov, first secretary of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Communist Party Central Committee.

Only on this basis, he said, are radical and effective transformations of the structure of our national economy, the successful introduction of regulated market relations, and an improvement in the living standards of the people possible. The speaker feels that the party should resolutely support the USSR president in his actions to stabilize the situation.

The party organizations of Russia, in his words, are ready to do their utmost to assist the measures being undertaken by the president to consolidate society, and above all to preserve the unity of the USSR as the main

prerequisite for any positive decisions. The disintegration of the state, its transformation into an amorphous confederation will render the very best programs of economic, sociopolitical and cultural progress meaningless. Communists, stressed the speaker, should advocate a union treaty that will make it possible to revive our country as a strong and renewed federal state, where sovereignty is possessed both by the republics and the union itself in which the republics are economically, politically, and spiritually closely bound among themselves.

Naturally, said the first secretary of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee, Russians are in favor of the union being built not to the detriment or at the expense of the interests of Russia, as was the case before. The republic should remain the family home for all the peoples inhabiting it. But the fate of those Russians who found themselves beyond the borders of their native land and the grief of those scorched by the flame of interethnic conflicts are also dear to us.

The CPSU and USSR people's deputies from the party should, without delay, in the view of the speaker, achieve a law on the all-around protection of the rights of the nonindigenous population. On behalf of the RSFSR Communist Party he proposed to the communist parties of other union republics to start immediate consultations on this matter.

Speaking on the problems of the transition to the market, the speaker noted: the essence of the reforms is known by a fairly narrow circle of people, who at present are unable to agree among themselves. Yet we are again seeking to convince the people to take us at our word.

It is quite impossible to tackle questions on which the fate of the country depends without having told the people the truth and without consulting the people. As to whether there should or should not be private property of land ought to be decided by those who toil on it, or who at least intend to. The limits and mechanism for removing industrial enterprises from state ownership and their sale into the possession of private individuals, should be determined by nationwide referendum.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the current state of the CPSU and its place and role in society. In this connection he said, in particular:

The blackmail, incredible by the standards of any society, to which the Communist chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers is subjected, the undermining of the positions of the Communist president, the naked public defamation of Communists, of the Army and of the law enforcement bodies, the insults to the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—this is merely the first wave of an unfolding frontal attack. People have already stopped standing on ceremony with Communists and persecutions against them are already beginning with the knowledge of the authorities, while we just wait and hope that someone will defend us. It is time that we also stated to society that we are alive, working, and do not intend to end our activity.

It is time for all of us to pull ourselves together, to come out of limbo and to really struggle for influence in the masses. [passage omitted]

Medvedev Suggests Banning Ideology

LD0910185190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] R.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recalled that the Communist Party already exists in conditions of a multiparty system. But since we have a multiparty system, the party ought to learn to fight for its policies itself and to put forward popular leaders, including those from among the party youth, from within its own milieu.

When I reflect on the ways in which my country can be reborn, I can think of nothing but how to transfer the experience of the German "economic miracle" onto our territory, continued the speaker. As was done by the Adenauer government, economic liberalism must be constructed in record time, Communist ideology must be banned, an all-Russian repentance process must take place, all the "instigators" having been convicted, if only posthumously, the burden of totalitarianism must be shaken off, Lenin's ashes must be buried, all the socialist-communist symbols must be taken away and put in museums, and the entire entrepreneurial initiative that has survived and been preserved in society must be given a free reign altogether. It is the speaker's view that the "spirit of enterprise," set free, will engender in the country both a will to life and the "protestant ethic."

Having dwelt in detail on the role of the press in our time, the prominent historian gave examples of destructive and anarchist moods in some OGONEK publications and in some other press organs, moods that do not meet with sufficient rebuff. At the same time he singled out what he sees as a number of profound and analytical articles in IZVESTIYA and said that our Party press has become more active and better, along with the PRAVDA daily. The speaker added that it was still necessary to do a great deal more additionally, so that our party press reaches a level where people believe in what it says and so that through our information media people can give rebuff to demagogues. The speaker further set out his views on the role of the party intelligentsia in the current conditions of change. He noted that Stalin had had no need of party intelligentsia and he had destroyed it. Nor was it needed by Khrushchev and, all the more so, by Brezhnev. But, after all, without it it is impossible to preserve and develop either the political or the intellectual capital of the party. That is why the CPSU should not turn so much to the bodies charged with protecting

law and order, nor to the president or the internal troops—it should find within itself the political, moral, and intellectual reserves that will enable it to defeat its political opponents. It is essential to learn the methods of a civilized political struggle, since the party is now becoming a real political party. [passage omitted]

Kravchenko Warns of Ambition

LD0910161690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS)—[passage omitted] There is a sharp political struggle underway in the country, during which destructive opposition forces, as a rule, make political ambitions a priority to the detriment of the economic and social interests of society, said L.P. Kravchenko, CPSU Central Committee member and TASS general director. Intoxicated at certain successes, they are quite shameless in their choice of methods and operate according to a completely destructive principle: The worse things are the better. The mass media is one of the most important instruments for this aggravated opposition.

In the opinion of the speaker, a well coordinated antisocialist campaign is under way. It has precise aims and a wide range of arguments as well as its own attractive phraseology. On a wave of growing popular discontent at the economic and social situation in the country, the opposition is cunningly using all kinds of populist and other such means. Taking up the criticism of Stalinism, the administrative-command system and the completely outmoded economic machinery, criticism started by the party, destructive forces are persecuting and defaming the whole of Soviet history, the CPSU, socialist ideals, and Lenin's legacy.

The very latest thing is the calls for shows of repentance. Society and the party are being drawn into an endless process of self-exposure, self-flagellation, and self-disparagement, a kind of peculiar self-cannibalism. Political masochism is spreading.

What is the purpose of all this, asked the head of the news agency. It is actually aimed at making us go completely crazy, at making us lose our heads, our faith and our sense of patriotism. It is aimed at making us give up, at making us lose our respect for ourselves, our dignity, and our multinational fatherland. To prevent this from happening, the speaker thinks, all forms and methods of working with the party press must be resolutely restructured. Furthermore, there must be a constant dialogue with journalists. We must keep them informed about party committee affairs, and we must be more energetic ourselves about publishing in the press.

For example, party journalists are intensely following the campaign which is under way concerning the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, an organ of the CPSU Central Committee. If concessions are made and if this paper is not defended in the current situation then there will be serious consequences, not only for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and the collective of the editorial office but also for the entire party press.

The opposition press is carefully coordinated. You will notice that one of the central party papers has only to speak out boldly and criticize the opposition and it is immediately cast as "hawkish". Such a paper is frequently shunned in such circumstances. I know this from recent TASS commentaries.

Stating that he counts himself among those who think that the success of perstroyka on socialist principles will depend completely on intelligent and versatile work through Communists in soviets of people's deputies and in the mass media, the TASS general director proposed a special examination of the question of the party press in the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat and Politburo and suggested that a new system of party work in the mass media and primarily in its own party press be developed as a matter of urgency. In his view sluggishness and a passive approach to these matters at a stage when a real multiparty system is coming into being may have serious consequences. [passage omitted]

Prokofyev Discusses Transition

LD0910144290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS)—[passage omitted] In his address Yu. A Prokofyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party committee, concentrated on one problem, the transition to the market. I am convinced, he said, that this and no other issues will in the very near future finally determine the attitude of our society to the CPSU. There is clearly no need to color any further the dramatic description of the situation in the country. One could use epithets unsparingly but they will hardly add to the assessment and our understanding of the present time as an all-embracing crisis in society.

However, we are certainly not identifying perestroyka with the current disturbances in society. We must finally separate the wheat from the chaff and decide what in our life is true perestroyka and renewal and what is ordinary inability to manage the complex state economic machinery, an inability of which the shadow economy makes full use.

People are increasingly gaining the impression that it is absolutely necessary to have a deliberate strategy of tension to undermine perestroyka. This is how people feel and it must not be overlooked.

The issue of transition to the market is being described in these highly complex circumstances. The people are

faced with an extremely crucial choice and the future of the state depends on thinking decisions through carefully. And literally the entire country is tensly awaiting these decisions.

On the eve of the Central Committee plenum, a plenum of the Moscow City Committee with a similar agenda was held. The capital's communists, the speaker said, arrived at the conclusion that the introduction of market relations is one of the component parts of comprehensive economic reform. No more effective mechanism for production of sufficient public wealth is known in world practice, and hence there is to a definite degree no alternative to the market for us in our attempts to impart dynamism to our sick economy. But what will the concrete results of implementation of the program be, and what specific paths are offered to achieve these results?

Regrettably, the options for programmes for transition of the country to market relations which have been proposed do not supply convincing replies to these questions, the speaker considers. Each of them, to a greater or lesser degree, defines the market as a panacea for all our troubles, as something capable of resolving all problems at one go, of feeding everybody, clothing them and making them happy. We cannot do without state protection in the structural changes of the economy, in modernization of industry, in scientific and technological progress. We must carry out a people's privatiztion, and truly hand over state property to those by whose labor it was created, those who genuinely have both an economic and a moral right to it.

People are stirred up by a feeling of real danger in the face of the social uncertainties of the market. They are made wary by the extraordinary superficiality in the approach of those who drafted the documents concerning problems which will be virtually the most terrible for many people. People must finally be told the whole truth about the social payment which will have to be laid at the altar of the market. The state must embark immediately upon the creation of a system of protection for all strata of the population from the inevitable cost of market relations. Nor can the party remain aloof from this. A corresponding program of actions of the Moscow City party organization is being drafted right now.

Prior to the Law on the Union Treaty, a transition to the market is simply not possible, otherwise the measures proposed in the programs to form and implement a unified tax and duties policy and for a USSR monetary fund will end up not just as failures, but will lead to total collapse of the national economy. It is not possible for everyone to create a true market on their own or to survive in the world system of market relations without a unified state. It is only by bringing society to a state of normality that it will be possible to carry out economic reform effectively.

It is also impossible to have reform without the existence of strong executive authority in the country, the speaker went on to observe. Such a thing is lacking in the country today and there were numerous examples of this in the address of preceding speakers.

People are tired and have lost faith in the promises of perestroyka; they expect from the president and from the country's government resolute actions capable of bringing the country out of crisis, ensuring legality and law and order, protecting the safety of citizens and curbing crime. A worsening of the crisis and delays in giving the political center shape as a real and influential force in society will lead to even greater chaos and to the possible emergence of power structures that are far from democratic ideals.

The CPSU must take the initiative in forming a centrist bloc, but for this it is necessary for contradictions to be overcome within the party itself. What is needed is a clear and definite standpoint, and in this, Mikhail Sergeyevich, what you have to say is of great weight, if you wish to have the support of the party. The Communists of Moscow, the speaker emphasized, have asked me to remind you that you are the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, and that the great concerns of the president should not overshadow its affairs for you.

Lipitskiy Stresses Lack of Action

LD0910210390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS)—[passage omitted] Continuing the conversation on the movement toward the market as a strategic path already being implemented in state policy, V.S. Lipitskiy, chief of a sector of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee and a member of the organizational bureau of the section of reformist-communists of the Democratic Platform in the CPSU, was obliged to note that the CPSU does not have the initiative in deciding this most important question.

In actual fact, he stressed, we have not come forth with an independent program for a transition to the market and we do not have real channels for influencing the choice made by parliamentarians, because by dint of the specific features of our historical situation, the soviets in many places and in the center are now not so much multiparty as non-party.

Now, in choosing the tactics at this crucial stage, we ought to see that any opposition to the soviets, to the programs adopted by them, is far from the best way out of the situation. But another version—complete support for these programs—is no better.

It seems to me that our party is actually already in the position of constructive opposition. And the question of recognizing this situation as really existing must be discussed. What does that mean? That means that the

party can support or reject not programs but concrete measures, assessing how well they meet the interests of working people. The party should and could lend comprehensive support to the soviets where they operate in these interests and counter any decisions and measures violating these interests, using all legitimate means.

Incidentally, that permits us to cross a threshold which has been forbidden until now, and become a party which is capable of criticizing the government. The tradition of loyalty toward power, elaborated in the party, which itself is part of this power, is completely inappropriate now.

[M.S. Gorbachev] The most surprising thing is that it ensues from this that the president, being part of this power, at the same time heads the opposition against himself.

[V.S. Lipitskiy] There are historical precedents for this. Let's say, Mitterand, as president of France, was at the same time the leader of the party which did not comprise the majority and was in opposition in parliament.

[M.S. Gorbachev] There was such a period, but we soon got rid of it.

[V.S. Lipitskiy] Many other examples could be given when political parties went through a difficult period in their lives, when they had to restructure organizationally, and elaborate an absolutely new program in order to move successfully on, and to change the state of affairs.

We are to restructure completely the work at all levels, first at the grass roots level and in labor collectives.

It is necessary to begin new preparations already for the next elections: to develop a dialogue with the electorate's associations and with other political forces, and to create structures which can work on a permanent basis in constituencies. And probably the most important thing is the program. It seems to me that it is necessary to review immediately the timetable for its elaboration and to direct the whole intellectual potential of the party towards this matter in order to have a firm theoretical undertaking for the future. [passage omitted]

Kamay Warns of Destabilization

LD0910145490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Continuation of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS)—[passage omitted] An analysis of the situation which is emerging in the republic, and appraisal of the state of affairs in our union, give grounds for saying that the process of sociopolitical destabilization puts the integrity of our country in jeopardy, A.S. Kamay, member of the CPSU Central Committee, second secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, underlined.

With the silent assent of, and given the passivity of, the top state and political leadership of the country, clearly subversive forces are under the guise of perestroyka managing step by step to inflict well-aimed blows against the party of communists, and to embark upon dismantling the foundations of the socialist order. At this plenum we must hear clearly from the top party echelon, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: what will be undertaken in the country to stop the decline into chaos and anarchy. [passage omitted]

Taking account of the real situation regarding the development of productive forces in the rural areas of Belorussia, the second secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee proposed assimilating the practice of market relations without adopting the principle of private ownership of land. More serious approaches are needed to solving issues relating to radically changing agrarian relations, both by means of strengthening efficient collective and state forms, and by means of creating new farms.

In the speech, the question was raised of the destiny of the party of communists: forces destabilizing the situation and striving for power with the aim of changing the socialist choice are uniting in a policy of discrediting it.

A decisive rebuff must be given to all those displaying exceptional intolerance towards our party, communists and adherence to our social choice. [passage omitted]

CPSU Plenum Decisions on Commissions

LD0910214990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2042 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow 9 Oct (TASS)—We are transmitting the full text of the decisions adopted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum which ended here today.

Decision of the 9 October 1990 CPSU Central Committee plenum on the CPSU Central Committee commissions:

1. In accordance with paragraph 29 of the CPSU rules, to establish the following permanent commissions in the main areas of CPSU Central Committee activities: ideological; sociopolitical; social and economic; CPSU agrarian policy; women's and familiy questions; CPSU nationalities policy; problems of international policy; and the renewal of the primary party organizations' activities.

In accordance wth the resolutions adopted by the 28th CPSU Congress, to form CPSU Central Committee commissions on science, education, and culture; on questions of the CPSU youth policy; and on military policy.

2. To approve the composition of commissions and their leaders and to give commissions the right, at the desire of CPSU Central Committee members, to independently resolve questions on their transfer from one commission

to another. To proceed, however, from the fact that a CPSU Central Committee member can only be in one commission.

3. To establish that advisers are approved by a CPSU Central Committee plenum, on recommendation from CPSU Central Committee commissions.

4. To deem it expedient to have regulations on CPSU Central Committee commissions take into account the particulars of their work.

5. To charge CPSU Central Committee commssions with working out and approving work plans for 1991. The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat is to sum up these plans and send them to members of the Central Committee and CPSU Central Control Commission, central committees of communist parties of union republics, republican autonomous republics, and kray and oblast party committees.

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DECISION

OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OF 9 OCTOBER 1990

On normative-methodical documents of the CPSU, to charge the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat with organizing broad discussion of the drafts of normative-methodical documents of the CPSU in party organizations and among communists.

To publish the drafts in the party press.

More on CPSU Plenum Addresses 9 Oct

LD1010015490

[Editorial Report] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1046 GMT on 9 October transmits a 450-word report on a speech by A.M. Masaliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and a 250-word report on a speech by A.N. Maltsev, CPSU Central Committee member and senior lecturer at the Gorkiy agricultural institute, both at the 9 October CPSU Central Committee plenum in Moscow.

In the first report, Masaliyev says the transition to a market economy is vital but denies socialism is incapable of creating everything that man needs, despite the widespread development of democracy and glasnost and the constant criticism of the past. Central party and state bodies have withdrawn from day-to-day administration by handing power to the localities, where democracy has often turned to demagogy, and discipline has been undermined. Masaliyev then blames the media's coverage of regional events for making things worse.

Masaliyev indicates transition to a market economy will be a protracted affair and suggests the procedure for transition should be the subject of nationwide discussion. A special fund should be set up to provide grants to the less developed territories, considering the different positions of the different union republics. Masaliyev also supports the idea of preserving through legislation the USSR Council of Ministers state order for the main types of raw materials over the next two years and the idea of maintaining the basic planning for principal areas of development.

Masaliyev concludes by stressing that republican sovereignty must not be seen in a one-sided manner and that it should be approached with common, international tasks in mind.

In the second report, Maltsev confirms the transition to a market economy is mainly supported by the intelligentsia, because intellectuals occupy a socially impoverished position in the existing economy. He calls for private enterprises to compete with independent collective producers to show which system is better.

Maltsev concludes by stressing that goods and money must be brought into line if the transition to a market economy is to succeed. He adds that monetary reform is probably the only realistic way to do this.

Results of Central Committee Plenum Detailed

LD0910201190 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee ended a plenary meeting on Tuesday after two days of discussions on the situation in the country and the party's tasks in view of the nation's transfer to a market system.

The party's ability to retain its position as ruling party and its very destiny will largely depend on how it acts during "the transition to a market-driven economy," General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said in his opening remarks at the plenum on Monday.

This idea was echoed repeatedly during the following debates which involved a total of more than 30 speakers.

They discussed the main report delivered by deputy party leader Vladimir Ivashko, who stressed, inter alia, the need to prevent the changeover to a market from infringing upon people's social rights.

The plenum passed a resolution on the issues under discussion, the draft of which was presented on behalf of an editorial commission by Central Committee Secretary Aleksandr Dzasokhov.

The plenum also heard a report by Dzasokhov on the Central Committee Secretariat's work after the 28th party congress.

Central Committee Secretary Oleg Shenin made a report on commissions in the Central Committee apparatus. He said, among other things, that the number of ranking

officials on the Central Committee staff will be cut by 40.4 per cent (or 603 people) from 1,493 people. This follows last year's lay-off of 536 ranking Central Committee officials.

The plenum passed resolutions on Central Committee commissions and the party's normative and methods-setting documents. More than ten commissions were formed, including the socio-political and socio-economic commissions and the commissions on nationalities policies, international affairs and defence policies.

The Central Committee Secretariat was instructed to organise extensive discussions of the party's draft normative and methods- setting documents in party organisations.

Mikhail Gorbachev then made closing remarks at the plenum.

Information Report on Closing Day of CPSU Plenum

PM1010105190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

["Information Report on CPSU Central Committee Plenum"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Discussion of the question of the situation in the country and the CPSU's tasks in connection with the economy's transition to market relations continued at the CPSU Central Committee plenum 9 October 1990.

The following spoke in the debate: V.T. Chuykov, stone mason at the Poltavskiy Rayon Road Repair and Construction Unit, Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]; A.A. Prigarin, director of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems' All-Union Scientific Labor Organization Center; S.A. Osminin, first secretary of Kirov party obkom [oblast party committee]; Kh.A. Akhmedov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of metallurgy; A.V. Buzgalin, senior lecturer at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Economic Faculty's Political Economics Department; E.-A.A. Sillari, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Yu.I. Mkrtumyan, faculty chief at Yerevan State University; A.A. Pomorov, first secretary of Tomsk party obkom; and I. Khayeyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

A.S. Dzasokhov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the editorial commission set up at the plenum.

A resolution on this issue was adopted after a comprehensive examination of proposals and comments that had been received, and following a discussion.

The plenum also adopted the resolutions "On CPSU Central Committee Commissions" and "On CPSU Normative-Methodological Documents."

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke in conclusion at the plenum. This marked the end of the plenum.

Party Leaders Remark on Plenum Results

LD1010162890 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 10 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Andrey Orlov and Andrey Surzhanskiy]

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—The recent Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concentrated on elaborating decisions taken by the 28th party congress, which set the task of switching to a market-driven economy and updating the Soviet Union, ranking party officials told a news conference here today.

Party deputy leader Vladimir Ivashko and Politburo member Aleksandr Dzasokhov said the plenum had focused on the party's role in achieving these goals.

Speaking about the party's economic policies, Ivashko said it "does not reject the private ownership of producer goods," most notably small enterprises.

But he voiced opposition to the private ownership of land, saying that the final decision on the issue should be taken through a nationwide referendum.

Ivashko declined to answer a question about which of the competing economic reform programmes was preferred by the party, explaining that he was "against turning a party plenum into an offshoot of the Supreme Soviet."

"The party's task is to define the political aspects of the transition to a market," he said.

Asked to comment on the party's attitude to the Ryzhkov government, Ivashko relied as follows: "In cases where we agree with the government, we shall back it, while opposing it in other cases," He cited the uncontrolled emission of money as one instance where the party disagreed with the government.

Dzasokhov admitted that the plenum "touched upon the expediency of continuing to combine the posts of party leader and president" but decided that "such a combination is, at this juncture, essential."

Speakers at the news conference denied rumours about Ivashko stepping down.

Commenting on claims about PRAVDA editor Ivan Frolov's forthcoming resignation, Ivashko said the issue had been raised at a meeting of the newspaper's party organisation and would be taken up by the Politburo.

Shevardnadze Arrives in Moscow 6 October

LD0610123690 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze returned from New York to Moscow today. He participated in the 45th U.N. General Assembly and in the meeting of foreign ministers of the Conference on Security and Coopertion in Europe.

Gorbachev Stance on Presidential Powers Reported

PM0410142690 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 39, 7-14 Oct 90 p 3

[Article by Yuriy Bandura: "Four Faces of the President"]

[Text] On Sunday, September 23, the country seemed to be on the verge of the gravest internal conflict since the Civil War. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation issued a warning: If the USSR parliament gives the USSR president emergency powers, the Federation will take "all necessary measures for the protection of the sovereignty and the constitutional order of the Russian Federation." The shadow of another civil war fell between the Kremlin Hill and the Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment. Neither the refutation of the version of Russia's parliament made by a member of the Presidential Council nor the showing of an edited video tape of an episode which triggered harsh reaction on the part of the leaders' of the Russian Federation helped clarify the situation.

The tensions were heightened by the fact that the country learned about the powers demanded by the President from the USSR parliament, for some strange reason, from the parliamentarians of the Russian Federation.

Thank God, the tempest was avoided. On Monday, September 24, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegated only a part of its authority to the President, concerning property relations, national economy management, fiscal matters, wages, price formation, and law and order. "We are speaking not about emergency powers, not even about some special powers," Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Lawfulness, Law and Order Yuriy Golik reassured the delegates.

However, concern remains. Demanding that the USSR parliament delegate to him some of its rights which, according to the USSR Constitution (Article 113, p.7) fall within the domain of the Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Gorbachev showed his distrust of the parliament. "Let us delegate, temporarily, limited rights to the President," Gorbachev told the delegates with indignant sarcasm, September 24. "Let us make him come here each time he wants to take measures, and plead for them for a week. No thank you! Keep those rights for yourselves! Keep them and use them. Manage the country. Use your powers." But deputies of the Union - though far from all - chose not to accept this recommendation. Indeed, the USSR Supreme Soviet has been in session for two weeks but hasn't made any progress yet. But the parliament can well treat each one of the other 19 powers given to it by the USSR Constitution in this way. What decisions will the parliament come to in the end?

This question concerns not only the USSR Supreme Soviet but also the USSR Government. In my opinion, it is a great mistake to believe that the president is protecting Nikolay Ryzhkov's government, the supreme body of executive power in this country. "What's happening?" Mikhail Gorbachev asked the parliament September 24, and continued: "What is happening is the following: from every TV screen, every paper, from the well-educated, and uneducated, from proponents and opponents, we learn that we need the power to function more effectively, especially the executive power. This point is absolutely clear. The fact that it is still not the way we want it, it causing grief and resulting in much criticism and the advancing of proposals on the matter. Is that correct? Yes. Shall we introduce the change? Yes, we shall!"

Criticism of the executive power of the state (not only of the USSR Council of Ministers) has grown harsh. If the President is still against dismissing the cabinet, it is because: "...the majority of society supports the continuation of the government, perhaps because of the reason offered by common sense: If other people are put on these jobs, they are going to re-evaluate, look for scapegoats, perhaps for another one, two, three years, instead of doing real work."

This pessimistic assessment of the country's ability to supply society with statesmen shows us that the head of state, aware of the ineffectiveness of the government led by Ryzhkov and failing to find eligble successors for Ryzhkov's cabinet, believes that he himself must undertake at least some of the functions which the USSR Council of Ministers is faling to deal with.

His aims are good. Consequently, the country's ruling circles have given their blessing to the head of state. From now on, Mikhail Gorbachev has to be the president, the parliament, the government, and the ruling party simultaneously (mainly when dealing with issues of the economy and economic policy). If only one man could accomplish what the president, the parliament, the government, and the ruling party have so far failed to do. If only the country's fledging democracy weren't - in this latest experiment - heading towards the future only to find our that the finish line is the same scratch in the sand that it started from with such energy and hope in April 1985.

KGB Informant Apologizes for Actions

91UF0002A Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH in Russian 28 Aug 90 p 1

[Unattributed articles from IMA-Press, based on material from PANORAMA No. 6, 1990: "KGB Among Us (Confession of a 'KGB Voluntary Helper' to Moscow Democrats)"]

[Text] One of the leaders of the Perm Democratic Union organization, Vitaliy Neyman, gave a press conference at the Union headquarters building. He spoke about the many years of his work for the Committee for State Security [KGB] and expressed his apology for "the moral and material damage done by him to the democratic movement."

In 1977 Neyman typed some leaflets in which he criticized the Soviet power. Even though they were signed "a group of comrades," the KGB easily identified the author. For several months they interrogated him under psychological pressure. Being threatened with legal prosecution he agreed to sign a paper about "cooperating."

At first Neyman was informing on various people who were distributing works by Solzhenitsyn and by the Strugatskiyes. After 1985 the number of informants grew considerably, due to birth of the new, democratic movement. Neyman's activity then changed in character.

According to Vitaliy's words, he was the person who gave Yevgeniy Dergunov the idea of creating the Russian People's Front. The KGB sent their people to its preparatory conference that took place in 1988 in Leningrad. These people skillfully used demagoguery to paralyze the conference. Later Neyman stole the list of Russian People's Front members and handed them over to the KGB.

The Perm organization of the Democratic Union was formed in October of 1988 and Neyman became its leader. He insists that apart from him it had many other informants within it. They are easily recognizable: As a rule they do not participate in various actions, they do not reveal their views in public, they prefer to do paperwork or deal with money. The former KGB agent also said that an informant-informal only works alone. Their pay is not regular—some R25—R40 per job. However, he himself, being a higher level, used to get as much as R100, plus trip expenses and reimbursement for buying Samizdat publications. Vitaliy did not name any specific names.

Neyman was also involved in the much-talked-of affair of the independent Sverdlovsk journalist Sergey Kuznetsov. He was arrested in December of 1988 on false charges of "resisting the police" and "libel" (he was released in July 1989 after a prolonged hunger strike and numerous public protests). Neyman had been sent to Sverdlovsk twice to gather materials compromising Kuznetsov.

Neyman stated also that, as he understood from the KGB officials' conversations, all Soviet telephones are wiretapped and all mail is being checked.

The longer Neyman had contacts with the democratic movement activists, the more Samizdat he read, the less willing he was to fight the informals. On 29 April of this year he went into hiding in Sochi.

P.S. From a conversation of a SHCHIT I MECH newspaper correspondent with Ye. F. Ivanov, chief of the KGB Administration for Protection of Soviet Constitutional Rule:

"Can KGB officials be members of any informal organizations?"

"...As for the committee's position on that, we can only welcome any public activity of our employees."

KGB Officers Call for 'Departification'

PM0910210590 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 90 p 2

[Letter from KGB officers "published with abridgements": "What Is Being Written to Us from the KGB"—KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] We, a group of staffers in the USSR KGB central apparatus, have been compelled to write this letter by the acuteness of the situation in the country connected with a high degree of confrontation and antagonism between different political forces which are trying to use the KGB, law enforcement organs, and the army for their own selfish purposes... It is primarily a case of departification.

We have a deep conviction, based on considerable experience of operational work, that without radical reorganization of the KGB organs, there can be no positive changes in our state or in the life of the people because the state security organs so far still remain "an armed detachment of the party" or rather of the party apparatus.

Here the main danger is that people promoted by the party are allocated to key leading posts.

It is the party elite and representatives of the nomenklatura within the KGB who are ignoring creative initiative, displaying intolerance toward democratic changes, and implanting formalism in the assessment of work results, and secrecy in the solution of cadres questions...

We realize that in our impoverished state with its very rich experience of struggle against democratic forces, the KGB remains, in the hands of the CPSU leadership, a terrible weapon in the struggle against its own people. That is why departification is needed in the army, the KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and other law enforcement organs, as is the immediate adoption (after broad nationwide discussion of all options) of laws on the activities of state security organs, the militia, the prosecutor's office, and the army.

We appeal to Soviet citizens and deputies at all levels: Do not allow the partocracy, which has donned the garb of defenders of the people, to bring us into conflict with the people, to place society on the verge of confrontation and bloodshed on the basis of party and departmental allegiance.

We appeal to our colleagues, officers, and representatives of all parties and movements that, in defending their views, they should not provide an opportunity for the KGB to be used in the interests of one party.

[signed] Major B. Bulychev, senior operational worker of the USSR KGB Main Directorate;

Major S. Voronin, senior operational worker of the USSR KGB directorate for the protection of the Soviet constitutional system;

Lieutenant Colonel A. Kichikhin, deputy division chief of the USSR KGB directorate for the protection of the Soviet constitutional system;

Lieutenant Colonel V. Morozov, senior assistant to the department chief of the USSR KGB Main Directorate

Minister Retires After Resignation Refused

LD0910130990 Moscow World Service in Russian 1045 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] An unprecedented event has occurred in the USSR Council of Ministers: Nikolay Lemayev, minister of the Chemical and Petroleum Refining Industry, has submitted his resignation. The newspaper KOMERSANT reports that on resigning from his post as minister, Lemayev thought that the ministry itself would then cease to exist and that the industry enterprises would become independent and combine into a number of concerns. The plan was not given support, however, and Lemayev's resignation was not formally accepted. It has been officially announced that he has been released from his post in connection with his retirement.

PRAVDA Staff Criticizes Editor Frolov

LD0510174890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] What is going on in the PRAVDA editorial offices? Conjectures have been floating around for several days, and now there is this INTERFAX report:

Late yesterday evening an open party meeting of the newspaper's editorial collective ended after meeting over the course of three days. Many of the meeting's speakers noted the critical position of the newspaper and expressed lack of confidence in Comrade Frolov, the PRAVDA editor in chief, and members of the editorial board. The meeting noted that the newspaper has become unpopular; raising subscriptions is very difficult; there are areas where not a single person has yet subscribed to PRAVDA although it has been open for subscription for more than a month.

Comrade Frolov, editor in chief and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, did not agree with the criticism, considering that personal ill-will toward him by a number of the newspaper's workers lies at the basis of the conflict. But then the question arises is why is the number subscribing to the CPSU organ at such a catastrophically low level.

The PRAVDA workers' meeting decided to ask the coming CPSU Central Committee plenum—due to open on 8 October according to INTERFAX—to allow a representative of PRAVDA's party committee to speak at it and to examine the issue of the situation at the newspaper.

Youth Paper Editor in Chief Interviewed

LD0510174290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Interview with V.A. Fronin, editor in chief of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, by correspondent V. Barkhatov; date and place not given; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Fronin] Previously we wrote in the following way. For instance, when the South Korean aircraft was brought down we said: The aircraft continued its flight in an unknown direction, period, and that was all. Now we no longer allow ourselves to put out such information. We are obliged to delve fully into the essence and tell the reader everything that has happened in the country and everything that has occurred abroad.

We even have material like that on Novocherkassk in 1962. For many long years we were deprived of information about the events that occurred in Novocherkassk. We were the first of the central newspapers to carry the material on Novocherkassk in 1962.

Then recently there was the piece in our newspaper by former Major General Oleg Kalugin, entitled "The KGB is not changing its principles".

Finally quite recently we published the article "How are we to structure Russia? - a Modest Contribution" by Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn. We were the first in the USSR to receive the right to do so, and this was reported on television, for which we are grateful.

I must tell you that the USSR president reads us, and...

[Barkhatov, interrupting] He has probably telephoned the editorial office and spoken of some of the problems that appeared precisely in your newspaper?

[Fronin] We had a businesslike and very useful talk. For example, he drew attention to this photograph that was published in one of the newspaper's editions. When he was opening a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, he said: Comrade deputies, look at the photograph in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA where one deputy is voting for two.

We hope that we are ready by all the deputies and all parliamentarians both in Russia and the other republics, as well as in the union. We are ourselves specially concerned with this, because it is important to us that the

voice of the readers be heard by the parliamentarians. We wish to publish, just as we did with Solzhenitsyn, the 500-Day Program—and the Russian government has requested us to do so—and to get the 500-Day Program into every household.

[Barkhatov] You know, there has always been the slogan of being a collective organizer, so to speak, and must has been said about continuing it. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has always, let us say, been made to mobilize the young people. Do you intend to be involved in such a campaign in future?

[Fronin] Well, in short, the mobilization of forces is perhaps for the time being being shelved. Probably one needs to speak first and foremost in this situation about the protection of the young people as a category that is less protected socially, especially when the 500-Day Program begins.

Publishing House Chief Interviewed

LD0310144690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Khudozhestvennaya Literatura publishing house is 60 years old today.

[Correspondent G. Svishchenkov] Formed on 1 October 1930 on the basis of the literature and fiction sector of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Gosizdat [state publishing house] and the Zemlya i Fabrika publishing house, today it publishes more than 400 titles. These include collected works and individual classics from the literature of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries, it also includes books on literary studies and literary criticism. One can state boldly that each one of them meets the needs and the tastes of the widest range of readers. The pride of the collective is the 90- volume collection of the works of Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, the 200- volume Library of World Literature and wonderful series like Literary Memoirs, Russian Literature of the 18th Century, the Library of Ancient Literature and the Literature of the Renaissance, Classics and contemporaries. A series entitled Russian Folklore commences publication this year. A series of books has been prepared that will comprise an anthology of the Soviet short story. [G.A. Andzhaparidze, director of the Khudozhestvennaya Literatura publishing house] The task the publishing house is setting for itself today during our anniversary year and for the future is to raise and to give the reader some of the strata of culture, which by virtue of various circumstances have been forgotten. Talking about the plans for next year, somewhat strangely I will take the end first; I will start with the literary studies, there is such a strange editorial department, and it is planning such unexpected books, one of them is entitled: The Words of the Holy Prophets [Slovesa Svyatykh Prorokov]. It is Russian philosophical and literary prose from the ninth to the 13th centuries, in other words a stratum of culture which is known only to specialists, But I think it is important. Today we very much want to know about our history, about our traditions, and roots, you know. Then there is John Chrysostom, who also has not been published, and as a father of the church, so to speak, at the same time he was a very interesting writer.

There is this kind of unexpected book among the foreign literature, a collection of verse by Friedrich Neitzsche. Probably few of our viewers know that in addition to being a philosopher Neitzsche was also a poet. We have planned a three-volume collection of the works of Nikolay Gumilev, a three-volume collection of the works of Boris Pilnyak and three volumes of Boborykin. As far as the classics of Russian literature are concerned, well some individual works have now begun to make their appearance, but the attitude toward them, too, has been fairly disdainful. I think in principle a disdainful attitude toward our own culture still exists in our country to this day, and even at the level of our government and at the level of our parliament, because attitudes toward culture and the imposition upon the cultural sphere of the same taxes as are imposed upon those who manufacture nails. I do not want to cause offense to those who produce nails, those things are also very badly needed, they are in short supply, too, but nevertheless books and culture are goods of a somewhat different kind.

But our parliamentarians have inherited an attitude toward the intelligentsia that is the same as it used to be: It's regarded as a kind of incomprehensible layer that lives like a parasite on the powerful body of the proletariat. No doubt today these things should be looked at differently.

Conflict Over Literary Weekly Continues

90UN2890A Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, 26 Sep 90 p 2

["Opinions of the Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, the USSR Literary Fund, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA": "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Under the New Conditions"]

[Text] **DECREE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE BOARD OF THE USSR UNION OF WRITERS**

1. Because of the change in the functions of the publishing-production association "Literaturnaya Gazeta" and the increased number of publications printed at the publishing-production association base, and also the transfer of the association to category 1, and in keeping with point 4.1.4.2 of the statute, to RENAME the publishing-production association "Literaturnaya Gazeta" as the publishing-production association of the USSR Union of Writers.

2. The performance of the duties of chairman of the soviet of the publishing-production association of the USSR Union of Writers is to be temporarily the responsibility of the general director of this association—Golovchanskiy, Anatoliy Vladimirovich.

3. The publishing-production association of the USSR Union of Writers (Comrade Golovchanskiy, A.V.) is to continue to fulfill contractual commitments for publishing LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and other publications with points for decentralized printing, paper combines, and organs of Soyuzpress of the USSR Ministry of Communications until the end of 1990, and also to finance the activity of the editors of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA within the estimates approved for 1990.

4. The publishing-production association of the USSR Union of Writers (Comrade Golovchanskiy, A.V.) is to develop a draft of an agreement for 1991 with all the mass media operating through the association base, on the basis of contractual relations and prices for production, financial-economic, material-technical, transportation, and social-domestic questions, taking into account the profitability achieved in the association and the established percentage of deductions to the USSR Union of Writers.

5. Questions of the further relations between the USSR Union of Writers and literary and artistic journals and weeklies are to be raised at the next plenum of the USSR Union of Writers.

APPEAL FROM THE USSR LITERARY FUND TO ALL WRITERS OF THE COUNTRY

Dear comrades and colleagues! The positive and long-awaited processes that are taking place in the country, which inspire hope for a better life for all of our people, cannot but tug at our hearts. But these processes, distressing as it may be, are about to turn out in a way that is not the best for our common destiny as writers.

We do not know what the future of the writers' union will be—this will have to be decided by the ninth congress, which will convene next year. But we are disturbed by the real threat, which has already arisen, to the existence of the Literary Fund, our creation which was given life 130 years ago by our great spiritual predecessors—L.N. Tolstoy, A.N. Ostrovskiy, and I.S. Turgenev—and has been nurtured by all writers of the country in the period of more than a half century of Soviet existence. We are alarmed by the fact that the possibility of preserving the sources that comprise the foundation of the strength of the Literary Fund, of the forward development of this social protection for writers, and of the basis for the flourishing of Soviet literature, is now quite problematic. The fact is that the changeover to the market and economic independence and the increasing prospects for publishing houses and the editorial staffs of newspapers and magazines to dispose of their own funds could lead to a rejection of the interests of the writers and a possible loss of vitally important sources of our common existence. The loss of such powerful sources as LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the publishing house "Sovetskiy Pisatel" would threaten us with especially difficult consequences. They have been exempted from state taxes up to now solely because their incomes were used mainly for the development of the Union of Writers and the USSR Literary Fund, in other words, for strengthening the material base of literature—a guarantee of the further growth of the culture of the people and improvement of their spiritual climate.

The USSR Literary Fund received 60 percent of its funds for its most crucial needs precisely from these sources and this possibility will disappear—and even the not very high level of social protection of writers that has been achieved will immediately drop to an unpredictably low point. To allow such a thing means not only to undermine seriously the material base for the existence of literary people and to deprive veteran writers and all the rest of us of the hope of support—it means signing the order to disband the USSR Literary Fund.

This is why we are appealing to you: The fate of the USSR Literary Fund has now been placed on the agenda in a direct and critical way and it depends on the position of each writer. We are now waiting for your activity and your word: To be or not to be for our common creation—the USSR Literary Fund.

[Signed] The Presidium of the Board of the USSR Literary Fund

FROM THE EDITORS

The published decree, which was adopted on the initiative of the working Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, is a curious and instructive document.

It is a hasty attempt to apply sanctions against us because of the document registering the labor collective as the founder of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is different from its publishing house and printing plant and it is being separated from the production association.

So, our dear comrades in literary and publishing work, before sounding the alarm we should check our records. And the records are the statutes of the "Literaturnaya Gazeta" publishing-production association, which were adopted, incidentally, by the same Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, in spite of the fact that they were approved by the editorial board of our newspaper. It says in the statutes that any reorganization of the association may be carried out ONLY BY A DECISION OF THE COUNCIL THAT HEADS IT and must be approved by a decree of the BOARD OF THE USSR UNION OF WRITERS. As for the chairman of the council, he is the editor in chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by virtue of his position—he is not elected by anyone and he cannot be ousted from his post. We quote:

"The highest organ for management of the publishing house is the council of the publishing house headed by the chairman.... The chairman of the council is the editor in chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. When

making decisions the presence of all members of the council or their authorized representatives is mandatory.

"The activity of the publishing house is reorganized or halted, on the basis of a decision of the council of the publishing house, by the board of the USSR Union of Writers."

The working secretaries of the board of the Union of Writers, of course, have convened no meeting of the council of the association and have consulted nobody.

The registration of our collective as the founder is not in the slightest degree an encroachment on the position of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA within the framework of the association. On the contrary, we are profoundly interested in continuing and deepening cooperation with our own publishing house, which is in keeping with our common interests. We have declared our readiness to raise the rates for typographical services. The working secretariat was not stopped by the fact that the implementation of its decision could place other participants in the association, who are taking advantage of the subsidy at the expense of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA profit, in a difficult position. We hasten to reassure our partners in the publishing-production association that nothing of the kind will happen since the decree of the working secretariat of the board of the Union of Writers has no legal force.

Let us note also that the aforementioned paper completely contradicts the decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers and the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers and the programs discussed by the USSR Supreme Soviet for stabilizing the economy and changing over to the market. Here they invariably emphasize the need to observe existing economic ties throughout 1990 and 1991. We cannot understand why the hurry. As far as we know, the working secretariat intends to take the RSFSR Ministry of Press and Mass Media to court for registering the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA labor collective as its founder. Would it not be better to wait for the results of the judicial decision?

Now about the appeal from the Literary Fund. Let us say frankly that we completely understand the concern of its leaders. We ourselves are concerned about what will happen to the newspaper's finances. But we will support this oldest philanthropic institution of literary people under all circumstances.

But we must clarify that right up until 1987 the publishing house "Literaturnaya Gazeta" has paid the appropriate state taxes into the budget, and it was not until 1988-1990 that it began to transfer 35 percent of its profit to the account of the Union of Writers (not the Literary Fund!). Thus both we and the Literary Fund were deprived of control over the expenditure of our funds, and we do not know how much of our subscribers' money goes to help writers and how much goes to maintain the apparatus of the USSR Union of Writers.

We have already explained our position on this, but here we wish to emphasize that we certainly do not intend to erode but rather to strengthen our ties with the Literary Fund and give these ties new forms for rendering practical assistance to literary people of all ages. If, as before, the working secretariat of the board of the USSR Union of Writers refuses to search for any compromises or points in common in our positions, we are ready to change over to direct forms of support for the USSR Literary Fund through deductions from our profit, shares, and other means of transferring funds.

Again we wish to turn to our colleagues from the USSR Union of Writers: Let us proceed from the new realities, let us discuss everything in detail once again, and let us find the necessary joint decisions in the interests of our common literary cause and the entire community of writers.

Committee Official on Press Registration

LD0410104490 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—The registration of periodicals in the Soviet Union under the law on the press, in effect since August 1, is an attempt to put things in order in the Soviet information industry, Aleksandr Gorkovlyuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for the Press, told reporters here on Wednesday [3 October].

He said that more than 700 periodicals, including the publications of 13 parties, have already been registered.

The registration often provokes conflicts between the exisitng founders of a periodical and contenders for this status, Gorkovlyuk said. Many of the conflicts involve the division of property.

Many publications seek to get rid of their founders. One of these is the popular weekly ARGUMENTS AND FACTS, with a circulation of over 30 million copies. The official said that the weekly would most likely detach itself from its founder—the Znaniye (Knowledge) Society.

Each seventh registered publication is private, Gorkovlyuk said. However, the shortages of paper and printing equipment in the country complicate private publishing.

The official called for a state programme to modernise the printing industry to make the law on the press more efficient. He said the registration of publications is to be completed by the end of the year.

'Vremya' Interviews Editors of New Newspapers

LD0810062690

[Editorial Report]

POISK

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 5 October, during its regularly scheduled "Newspapers

and Magazines" segment of the "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a 3-minute interview with POISK Editor-in-Chief Aleksandr Viktorovich Mitroshenkov by correspondent Nina Shakhova; date and place of the interview are not given.

Mitroshenkov begins by describing POISK as a young paper for academics and people working in higher education, "the newspaper of the Intelligentsia. It has straightaway become the tribune for intellectuals, and one of the main tasks, I think, was to give intellectuals the opportunity to express their views in the newspaper about the sorest points in the country and society, because they never before had such a tribune."

Mitroshenkov notes Shatalin, Petrakov, and Aganbegyan have been published in the paper, which sparked active debate on economic reform. He says the paper sponsored the "School-Leaver 1990" competition, to help young people gain positions at higher educational institutions. "One very important policy of the newspaper is that of supporting talented people, supporting intellect, so to speak, because in recent years the prestige of intellectual labor has declined sharply in this country," he adds.

POISK plans to publish a booklet titled "Academics of the USSR," listing the names of all of the country's academic scholars, in January or February 1991 in both Russian and English. POISK subscribers will receive the book.

Mitroshenkov concludes by noting that POISK will have more pages and will appear in color starting in January 1991.

POLIS

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 5 October, during its regularly scheduled "Newspapers and Magazines 1991" segment of the "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a 2- minute interview with POLIS Editor-in-Chief I.K. Pantin by correspondent O. Bobin. Date and place of the interview are not given.

Pantin begins by noting POLIS, a new, "independent" political studies magazine, will be published by a joint stock company, with the Academic Institute of the international workers movement as one of the shareholders. He claims Soviet society is suffering an acute shortage of "political culture", a shortage POLIS editors hope to rectify.

Pantin explains POLIS will publish material on Soviet and party history, with the first issue containing the memoirs of Balashov, a former Politburo secretary under Stalin.

Pantin concludes by reporting POLIS will cost 1.60 roubles, or 9.60 roubles for an annual subscription, beginning in 1991.

Press Subscription Campaign Results Reported

PM0410142490 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 39, 7-14 Oct 90 p2

[Unattributed "Moscow Diary" report on preliminary results of current press subscriptions campaign]

[Text] When newspaper prices went up insignificantly a couple of years ago, editors worried a lot about the fate of the annual subscription campaign. In spite of prices of periodicals doubling or even tripling now, with no firm guarantees that copies will be delivered in good time, people are still queueing for hours at post offices to get their subscriptions. Not even the absence of catalogues deters them. What are the most popular periodicals to date?

According to the sample survey of subscriptions taken in the first two weeks of September at 23 post offices in Moscow, Tashkent, Minsk, Tallinn, Chelyabinsk, Donetsk and a few other cities, the most popular is the ARGUMENTY I FAKTY weekly (6,377 subscriptions taken). Runners up are the TRUD, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, and IZVESTIYA dailies (4,853; 2,315; and 1,331 subscriptions respectively). Among the weeklies, MOSCOW NEWS follows ARGUMENTY I FAKTY with 848, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA with 390 subscriptions.

PRAVDA has 364, RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 105, and SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 71 people.

Among the magazines, RABOTNITSA and KRESTYANKA are leading the way (with 2,854 and 2,696 subscriptions respectively). OGONEK as been chosen by 697, NOVVY MIR by 446, ZNAMYA by 182, KOMMUNIST by 12, and PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN by 2 people.

The USSR Ministry of Communications has announced that several publishers have insisted on restricting the print-run of 14 periodicals, among them: ARGUMENTY I FAKTY (30 million copies instead of current 33 million), ZA RULEM (3,750,000 instead of 4,550,000), ZDOROVYE (13 million instead of 18). The print-run of fiction published as OGONEK supplements has been more than halved (800,000 copies).

Subscriptions to foreign editions are the most problematic. No one can say if we are going to receive them at all in the coming year. The foreign currency needed by Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga to pay for foreign subscriptions has not yet been allotted - with only two months left before the end of the subscription campaign.

People's Deputy Magazine Described

LD0810123590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Interview with editor of NARODNYY DEPUTAT, PEOPLE'S DEPUTY, by Correspondent L. Kushnarenko; place and date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast under the "Newspaper and Magazines 1991" rubric—live or recorded]

[Text] [Kushnarenko] Mikhail Ivanovich [surname not given] the public is now fairly fully informed of the work of the country's Supreme Soviet. What is the function of the NARODNYY DEPUTAT [PEOPLE'S DEPUTY] magazine?

[Editor] Our magazine is supposed to cover all levels of soviets, not just the Supreme Soviet. True, it should be said that its predecessor was targetted by and large at the local soviets. We carry a number of sections, in which we cover economic problems. Incidentally, we have quite a strong group of economists on the magazine, and they provide very wide-ranging coverage of the problems now arising in connection with the transition to the market. For instance, I would refer you to Issue 11. This contains such articles as The Securities Market, Joint-Stock Property: What Does Its Development Resolve?

We now attach great significance to covering the experience of other countries. Ours is a young democracy, and our parliamentary system is in its formative stage. So, it is important for us to study—carefully, very attentively and without prejudice—everything of value that has been amassed in world experience. The issue to be given over largely to the local soviets will contain a selection of articles on the way local authorities operate in a number of Western countries. Thus, we are trying to meet the interests of our deputies, but not just the deputies. The deputy is the representative of the people, after all. So, we would like our readership to be both the deputies and the electors. We target all thinking people, so to speak, who are interested in the problems of socio-political life; who are excited about the prospects for the future development of our country. Incidentally, we do not shy away from general problems, either. The crisis our country is in the midst of is, to a considerable extent, a crisis of the socio- political system and of the ideology on which it was founded.

Ligachev Yet To Decide on Publisher for Memoirs

PM0510105990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Second Edition p 6

[TASS correspondents L. Aksenov and B. Zverev report: "Ligachev's Memoirs"]

[Text] Some mass media reports saying that Ye.K. Ligachev, former Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, has given the journal SIBIRSKIYE OGNI (Novosibirsk) the right to be the first to publish the memoirs on which he is now working, are not correct. "I have found myself in the position where I myself learn from press reports where and what I am to publish," Ye.K. Ligachev commented ironically. "It is no exaggeration to say that there is no shortage of publishers. To be frank, I have already had dozens of demands from both Soviet and foreign publishing houses. I have simply not yet considered anything seriously."

According to Ye.K. Ligachev, he is describing the events of his life "primarily over the last 5-7 years."

NOVOYE VREMYA Activities Reported

LD0410054690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Vremya program is a guest at NOVOYE VREMYA. This is a well known weekly which has been published in our country for many years, but in the recent period it has become one of the balanced journals providing the most precise description of the events taking place.

[A.B. Pumpyanskiy, editor-in-chief of NOVOYE VREMYA] You know, our main theme is politics. Foreign politics, domestic politics. Politics is not only departmental activity, it's not departmental activity. Politics is human rights, politics is people's attitude to, say, the death penalty; politics is emigration, politics is ecology, politics is the economy, attitudes to reform, politics is choosing a path, primarily of social development. Politics is everywhere.

People are now going out in their thousands, hundreds of thousands, on to the streets. Why? Because politics has attracted them. It is another matter, what kind of politics, so to speak. In our journal we would like to help people to find their way, to know why the government should be criticized, and why others should, perhaps, be criticized. In our last edition there is an article which is called "Thank you Husayn, we seem to be seeing the light." also on attitudes to socialist countries, or former socialist countries—I don't know what to call them; on attitudes just to history—what happend on the Korean peninsula when war broke out 40 years ago.

In our journal we are trying to relate real history, and draw the real history of modern times. There are authors who wrote articles for us a long time ago—Trotskiy, Merezhkovskiy, Aldanov, and so on. They didn't write for us, I mean, for modern times; they wrote for our society, but we, society, were cut off from this. One of our columns is actually called, "manuscripts don't burn."

[Reporter] What is your subscription price?

[Pumpyanskiy] Our subscripton price unfortunately, has gone up this year. It has doubled—31.20 rubles per annum, and one journal costs 60 kopecks.

[Reporter] About 10 years ago I remember that this was a trade union journal. It is now written simply: political weekly. Whose organ is it?

[Pumpyanskiy] No one's. Even prior to the law on the press, we aren't linked, and won't be linked with any political party, nor with any narrow ideological platform. We consider that our credo and our task is to rouse our readers, or society, to political pluralism and to intellectual liberty.

[Reporter] And in telling you about the weekly, I want to draw your attention to the covers: Each one is a graphic placard. This one, for example: There is a harvest, will there be bread?" Or NOVOYE VREMYA, burning issues, subscribe!"

Commentary on Solzhenitsyn Essay

90UN2899A Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Aleksandr Afanasyev, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA political observer: "This Is Undoubtedly a Great Person, But His Political Views Are Alien to Me"]

[Text] Immediately after a recent television broadcast (on discussion of the article by A.I. Solzhenitsyn in the USSR Supreme Soviet) several of my acquaintances telephoned me and each was taken aback: "So, is Solzhenitsyn calling for a monarchy in his article?" "Where did that come from?" "Did you not hear it? The president talked about a monarchy on television!"

I heard M.S. Gorbachev. His assessments were calm and weighed and I largely agree with him. But... When the third call came and my third acquaintance "convicted" Solzhenitsyn of monarchism again, I understood clearly—how, in reality, the myth-making mechanisms function in our nonstandard rule-of-law society.

Without having heard things through—make conjectures. Without having understood—oversimplify. And then hand down a brief sentence.

There is no need to explain what happens then. I will not be surprised, for example, if I hear that the Vermont hermit... is insisting on electing an emperor!

But what, after all, did M.S. Gorbachev really say? And to where did A.I. Solzhenitsyn "call" us in his article?

Without getting into the linguistic details, I still must emphasize: It does not directly follow from what was said that A.I. Solzhenitsyn is calling us to a monarchy. For even if you agree that "he is living completely in the past"—the past of Russia is far from being just a monarchy. It includes the self-government of Novgorod and Pskov. It includes the extremely rich experience of the zemstvo. And the no-less-rich experience of the four state dumas. Here is some very instructive experience for us—the Russian reforms that were as unsuccessful as they were great. And the experience of the successful revolutions... It, incidentally, is also from out of Russia's past.

But, in my view, this business about past history is interpreted approximately and imprecisely. But in the discussion there were things that were absolutely unquestionable and others that were equally questionable. Undoubtedly: The article is certainly no guide to thoughtless action. It deserves very serious analysis since it appears as though the author intended it for discussion. Yes, the article evokes contradictory feelings. The somewhat schematic approach to some of the most complex problems and the unjustifiably sharp and categorical nature of it could generate in many, many people an equally sharp reaction. (And it is doing just that even now.)

But with all this, it is extremely important: For the first time and at such a high-level meeting the USSR president called the writer an undoubtedly great person.

But, still, where is this undoubtedly great person calling us? Is he really living entirely in the past? Is A.I. Solzhenitsyn a stranger to democracy—if one proceeds not only from the particular logic of the discussion held in the Supreme Soviet—but first of all from that of the article itself?

I quote the article: "Plato and later Aristotle singled out and named three possible kinds of state structure. In normal sequence these are monarchy, the power of one; aristocracy, the power of the best and for the best purposes; and polity, the power of the people in a small state exercised in the general interests (we now say—democracy)....

"...one cannot say that we had a broad choice: Throughout the entire course of modernity **we have undoubtedly been choosing democracy** (here and henceforth, emphasis mine.—A.A.)."

But where did the monarchy "jump out" from? Out of what? It jumped out, again, of our **hereditary predisposition to myth-making.**

Nowadays it is fashionable to turn to Western experience every now and then (to that which for many people at one time "smacked of trouble"). But now that we are trying to look at actual historical experience, we immediately hold back—even now!—somebody will inevitably, behind our backs, say: Aha! I understand your interest! Does this not smack of a reactionary autocracy?!

And for those who are sniffing around behind his back, the very experienced author has probably prepared an explanation: "Having studied the state history of prerevolutionary Russia for many years, I am drawing on the experience of our best practical activists and our best minds combined with the best interpretation of which I am capable. Of course, that experience cannot **be simply transplanted** to today's tattered country....

I am **drawing** here on prerevolutionary Russian concepts and expressions in order **not to construct a third sequence as well.** Certain things from that life must be **replaced** while others will—**take root.** This would also seem to be clear: He is drawing on experience; he is drawing on a conceptual apparatus; experience and concepts for the author are not a goal (back to the zemstvo) but a means (look closely!).

The experienced writer is equally circumspect when he is accused of nationalist or even imperialist leanings (for the author is perspicacious—I have also heard that judgment of the article!). I quote an article: "**I see with alarm** that the awakening Russian national self-awareness in large measure **cannot in any way be liberated** from expansive great power thinking, from the **imperialist drug....**"

Of course the author does not try to hide the fact that he is a Russian person—in terms of both birth and self-awareness. But what is prejudicial in **that alone**—in the fact that we are all different: one is a Russian, another a Ukrainian, a third—an Armenian or a Jew? Of course, certain pieces of advice and arguments from the writer about interethnic relations seem anachronistic, abstract, or unfair—but, after all, this is not the law or any kind of model; he is not composing a party or government program to impose on us; he is expressing **the best considerations the writer is capable of...** There is neither arrogance here nor false humility. It is simply that his article is **not a political but a literary-philosophical work.**

And it would be very strange if the judgments of such an eminent writer as A.I. Solzhenitsyn and such an important politician as the president of the USSR coincided in literally everything. **Something would be wrong here:** Either the politician or the writer would have departed from his credo.... Let us recall, incidentally, the famous response from our compatriot to the president of the United States when the latter invited the "dissident Solzhenitsyn" for a visit: "I am not a dissident. I am a Russian writer."

I note in passing: In my opinion, we have the only parliament in the world where the discussion of a literary article could be so heated—and with the participation of deputies who are literary scholars.

A.I. Solzhenitsyn's space is literature. And the task of this article is not a political call for destruction. It is not that this is a modest task but that it is on a **totally different plane:** "only—to offer individual considerations **not claiming anything final** but merely preparing the soil for discussion."

Is it possible that A.I. Solzhenitsyn is also misguided in some ways? And why not? He has molded the minds of many generations, he is a great writer, but he is not a man-god; and, therefore, there are not, nor can there be, any claims to "finality." We must look not with eyes full of enthusiasm but with eyes that are wide open and clear—he says reasonably in regard to the experience of the Western countries. In general this is a large formulation of a universal rule, which applies also to himself. And if we do not prepare ourselves in advance for rapture then it will be easier to avoid falling into the other extreme: Oh well, if it is not the gospel then there is no point in reading it!

With all the severity of certain judgments and extremes, this work, it seems to me, is well considered in its own way and surprisingly balanced. For not even communism as such (the author's favorite theme), nor revolution, nor self-restraint, nor the experience of the zemstvo or the state duma—in a word, it is definitely not the past that is at the center of the writer's attention this time. He uses all this only as material for reflecting on the future of his homeland. "Further forward"—this is what he calls the entire second half of the article. "Let us search"—is his name for the last chapter. So is he really living in the past? Is he really not entirely in the future?

Lvov Gains New Evening Newspaper

LD0910042190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2110 GMT 8 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Summary] RATUSHA, a new evening newspaper, has appeared in Lvov, published by the town soviet of people's deputies. It focuses on news and belongs to the democratic independent press. The first issue notes RATUSHA will protect the interests of the town and its citizens and does not pursue a propagandistic goal.

Andropov's Succession Request 'Deleted'

90UN2909A Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 36, 3-9 Sep 90 pp 6-7

[Report on interview with Arkadiy Volskiy, USSR people's deputy, by Aleksandr Yevseyev; date not given: "Look With Open Eyes..."]

[Text] **Everything is in flux; everything is changing. Even in this old building on Kuybyshev Street, where nobody even remembers any more the years when the so-called branch divisions of the party central committee moved in, they are preparing for a changing of the guards: Divisions are being eliminated, workers are being transferred to other jobs, and their offices will soon be occupied by the apparatus of the new communist party of Russia and its divisions.**

And therefore it is empty and quiet in the endless corridors of building No 12, covered with runners that once were red but now are completely faded. Nobody passes by with a purposeful, rapid gait. The guards are bored—there are almost no visitors. The sign over the newspaper stand in the entryway announces that the stand is closed.

The only crowd of people is in the reception room of A.I. Volskiy—yes, the machine building division that he headed for several years has been abolished, but Arkadiy Ivanovich has already been taken up with other business

and other thoughts: He is completely wrapped up in the Scientific-Industrial Union—an organization that is supposed to consolidate the country's business world. Soon he, too, will move out of here. So in his spacious office, although he is not a guest, he is not the master either... Incidentally, why was he the one to head the new Union? Please, let us begin with that. [Yevseyev] One gets the impression that, to put it mildly, it was not at all by accident that you ended up in the chair of the president of the Scientific-Industrial Union...

[Volskiy] Believe me, this "chair" was a complete surprise to me. Two days before the founding congress of the union—it was held this summer—a large group of enterprise directors came to me and told me simply that if I would not accept their offer to head the union they would not join it. I responded to my comrades fairly bluntly that such things were not for them but for the congress to decide (I am sure they remember that). But this offer was made again at the congress. And, to be honest, I was struck by the fact that of the 602 leaders of plants, institutes, associations, and companies who were present, 602 voted for me. You can understand how after that I consented to president of the union. I am not coy. That is a fact.

[Yevseyev] Another question about what is happening in this building today: Do you not think that the party was somewhat hasty in eliminating the branch divisions of the Central Committee? Will we not end up in a situation of economic anarchy—some are no longer in charge while others—I have in mind the soviets—have not yet learned to take charge?

[Volskiy] Hasty?... They should have gotten rid of those divisions about 10 years ago... And then I would be more cautious in using the word "anarchy." In any case, I would be in no hurry to use it. And in evaluating the current situation I would use a different phrase: "diverse rule." Or even more precise: multiple rule. All these endless claims from various parties, groups, and unions, behind which one can frequently trace only a desire to outdo the others, lead to a sense of anarchy...

[Yevseyev] And hence a lack of faith in the success of perestroyka. A reader just phoned: "Explain why you cannot buy tomatoes at the end of the summer, and the prices in the market—are completely beyond our means... And in general do you still believe that perestroyka will end up as something sensible?" What if I divert this outburst of emotions to you. Do you have any comments?

[Volskiy] All right. In any case I shall not respond to her. That is the way things are... It is apparently not without reason that people are already saying that things were better during "stagnation"—I have seen with my own eyes a man carrying a sign through the Arbat: "I want to go back to stagnation. There was soap then!" Indeed there was, although we do have it again...

But, you know, nobody wants to think about how things would be if we had not initiated perestroyka. If they asked me the main thing it gave the country, I would answer this way: It gave us a breather. I agree that it is an incomplete and superficial explanation, but if we had not taken a step toward perestroyka, toward new thinking, in 1985, if Gorbachev had not appeared—I am convinced, and I am well aware of what I am saying—the events in our country would have been worse than in Romania, which, as we know, took quite a few human lives.

Perestroyka gave us a breather and saved us from a second civil war. We were able to look at ourselves with our eyes open, to re- evaluate ourselves, and interpret what has happened to us... Of course, it is impossible to justify the emptiness of our stores or the unrestrained growth of the amount of money in the country and its declining value; it is also impossible to justify our ecological disasters, but still you cannot "hang" all this on perestroyka. And certainly not on one person who took on the hellish and thankless job of heading up this work.

Now, all of a sudden, we start thinking and we want everything at once. It does not happen that way. The leading economists of the world, soberly evaluating the situation, are already saying that our economy will have a six percent decline next year (I think the figure will be even higher—about eight percent!). And this, in a certain sense, should prompt our Scientific-Industrial Union to take the most active steps and, above all, to deal with problems of the unionwide market. After all, it is crumbling before our eyes. It is crumbling because of all kinds of "movements" in the local areas that proclaim that they have special and, if you will, separate rights. This is the most dangerous thing now...

[Yevseyev] Do you think we will succeed in halting the process?

[Volskiy] I am convinced that we will. If the president and all the republics jointly sign an economic agreement.

[Yevseyev] Will we again appeal to reason and higher ideals? Will we eloquently persuade people that what they are doing is bad and will be to nobody's advantage?

[Volskiy] Why persuade them? The best living condition should be created for those who will work to create the Union market and not to destroy it... One of the Russian leaders recently proclaimed that they would trade in oil at world prices and give it first of all to those who would sell goods the republic needs.

Well, all right, and where will they get cotton? It does not grow in Russia and there is nothing you can do about that. So it will be necessary to sell oil to Central Asia as well, even though it apparently has partners, and it will be sold at a better price. Many people have been talking recently about the fact that Russia is the main source of gold in the country, but at the same time for some reason they forget that Central Asia also mines a large amount of gold. So should Central Asia take its gold to the world market? And at its own prices? And what about those who have no gold?

At the founding congress of the Scientific-Production Union when we said that we would stand behind the Union market, the plant directors applauded. They understand: Without such a market it would be difficult for everyone, including them. Unfortunately, certain politicians (I have in mind those from the republics) have not yet experienced this. Their aspirations are different: to show the voters their progressiveness, their support only for sovereignty, and so forth.

But it is one thing to work for the public and emotionally declare one's complete independence from the center, and real economic independence is something altogether different... And it seems that the ball has started rolling: The autonomous republics are also starting to declare their sovereignty, that their natural resources belong only to them and they have nothing to do with the Union.

I repeat: All this is not linked to the real regions or their populations. If we are not able to stop this "pilfering," unless we change our minds and understand that there can be no real sovereignty outside the Union market—the consequences could be extremely severe.

When it finds out about all these zigzags in our social life the civilized world will simply shrug its shoulders in confusion.

[Yevseyev] Do you know what to do in such an uncontrollable situation?

[Volskiy] The only way out is to create powerful horizontal structures in the country that economically bind the republic economies into one community, with neither republic, nor oblast, nor rayon boundaries. Let the politicians argue among themselves, but the plants must operate. Otherwise this means strikes, upheavals, and ultimately—the decay of the power...

You know, I could never understand why this sudden popularity, why this attraction to our Scientific-Production Union. The institutes, plants, cooperatives, renters union, cooperators union, small enterprises, the union of joint enterprises—they have all declared their desire to participate in its work. Then I understood: The role of the ministries in economic life has declined and is continuing to decline. Moreover, I am convinced that it could disappear altogether.

What will be left? The plants themselves? Alone?... Certain enterprise directors—and they have told me this themselves—now have the feeling that they have lost their "master." They are simply desperate from loneliness. Objectively, they must be united... You can judge for yourself that this is true if only from the fact that enterprises from Lithuania, Estonia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, and all other republics have entered our union—and note here that we had no squabbles at the founding congress or afterwards, although the discussions were extremely heated and the opinions were frequently diametrically opposed. Everyone agreed on the main thing: Without a Union market we shall fail!

Everything depends on economics.

The ancient Romans demanded "bread and entertainment." But have you ever read anywhere that they demanded first entertainment and then bread?! But so far we have given the country mainly "entertainment"—congresses, meetings, and rallies. We are rearranging the superstructure and creating a new political system. Is this necessary? Of course it is. But still the people will demand "bread and entertainment" and not vice versa—such is the objective law of life.

Therefore let us put these two words in their proper places as soon as possible. If we put an end to the phrase-mongering that has evolved around price setting and carry out a reform—of course, I am speaking not about raising prices but about the fact that it is necessary at last to bring order into the system for determining them—everything will be normal.

But if we do not go candidly to the people and explain everything to them and if we ourselves do not learn to look at our own lives and at the world with our eyes open, then I think the only outcome of the matter will be that the "senators in jeans and running shoes"—this is what I call some of our present-day politicians—will simply replace the administrative-command system with their own, and everything will proceed in the old way, following the same course. What is the difference here whether it is called a party or soviets?

[Yevseyev] Your present job presupposes that you have close, permanent contacts with business people in the country. How do you assess their possibilities? Are they in a condition to head up the economy under the conditions of the market?

[Volskiy] I hope that nobody is offended, since we are speaking about a real process, but, in my opinion, only some of them are capable of working effectively under the conditions of a market economy. About two dozen people have passed through this office yesterday and today—the business people themselves. Very diverse people. There were even some who confuse a market with a bazaar. Of course, it is difficult to talk with them. Very unfortunately, so far nobody understands how the market could work in metallurgy, chemistry, coal mining, or the defense industry.

For some reason they all think that the market means only the production of consumer goods and never machine tools. But why? Everything must be based on market relations; there is no other way out. The main thing is to understand that the market is not an elemental environment. And the shouts to the effect that the concepts "market" and "control" are incompatible show only one thing: We do not know the subject we are trying to judge. Because today there is no "market" country whose economy is not regulated and controlled. They all control, and how!

[Yevseyev] But why then do the professionals show such incompetence?

[Volskiy] That is our problem... As I understand it, all of our economists have studied "Das Kapital" but, unfortunately, little of what it discusses is applicable today. Marx is great and he did a brilliant analysis of the economy of his time. But, after all, the Lyon weaver, whose practice he investigated scrupulously, was weaving on a hand loom...

Now the worker is becoming an operator in machine production equipped with electronics. The technology with which he works requires quite different knowledge and quite different skills. It requires different occupational and general training. But I think it is terrible that there are people who do not wish to see all this and stubbornly assert: No, Marx was right... Yes, he was right, but not forever...

You know, when people ask me: Which is worse—the "Marxist platform" or the "democratic platform," I answer: They both have things that all of us could adopt. But for me personally, strange as it may be, the most unacceptable is the "Marxist platform." Although I have no doubt that this will not meet with approval from many NEDELYA readers... I have fixed in my memory a phrase that I read in some philosopher's work; I do not even remember what: "The most dangerous devil is the one that prays to God!"

[Yevseyev] Do you mean to say that the "Marxist platform" prays too religiously to the old God?

[Volskiy] Almost... This pure Marxism, divorced from our times, lies very deep in us. I am convinced that Marx himself would be against a primitive interpretation of his teachings... The government is submitting to the USSR Supreme Soviet a draft law that should encourage the desire to accept foreign investments into the Soviet economy. Is this bad? The law has not even been adopted and already voices are ringing out: We are selling the country! Something is not right here!...

But what is this "something"?

The Finns tell me: You are strange people—you mine copper, you ship it to us in Helsinki, where we cover your copper with cable plastic, and we send it back to Moscow, for which you pay a good deal of money to us, to our railroad, and to our Ministry of Railways.

But could we not do it differently: We will create an affiliate enterprise right at the cable plant and we will cover this same copper with plastic there. And although everyone understands that this idea is advantageous first of all to us, "somebody"—and the solutions to such problems always depend on these "somebodies"—scratches his head: "But what if?!"

But the "what if" has already happened—just take a look at our stores. This kind of "commerce" has already done all of us in.

[Yevseyev] One could probably comment on everything you have just said this way: The country needs order... It is curious that everyone understands this but, in my opinion, it is almost a character trait of ours to be drawn to order but to act in the opposite way... If I am not mistaken, the first of our leaders to speak of order was Andropov, and he even tried to introduce it into our homeland. When he took over the post of general secretary he took you on as an assistant for economics, and you should remember that...

[Volskiy] Let me stipulate at the outset that I am no proponent of any strict measures or dictatorship, but it is indeed a fact that under Andropov, "free of charge," without having spent a single kopeck, as a result of discipline alone, we increased production by four percent! The people understood this and reacted immediately. Everyone could see: We really had begun to impose order in the country.

Remember all these Medunovs and Shchelokhovs—all of them were "booted out" under Andropov. And the investigation of the crimes in Uzbekistan—that also began under him. Incidentally, much of what the investigators who are extremely popular in the country give themselves credit for was actually done by completely different people, the real pioneers in all of these cases.

Maydanyuk was a remarkable investigator and he unraveled the cases in Uzbekistan. And to be quite frank, this person was treated extremely unfairly at some stage—I do not know where or by whom. He simply disappeared from the face of the earth. And he was our best investigator for extremely important cases. I just recently located him, about a month ago—I think he is working in some Moscow cooperative as a legal consultant...

[Yevseyev] We have already suddenly stepped from the present into the past, so allow me one more question from the historical plane: When Andropov was sick the newspapers printed the speech that he was unable to give at the December Plenum of the party Central Committee. Many perceived it, figuratively speaking, as Andropov's political testament... Do you know how much Yuriy Vladimirovich himself contributed to this speech?

[Volskiy] Here not everything is as simple as it seems... Beginning in October 1983, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was seriously ill. But even when he was in the hospital there was not a single day when he did not call in various leaders and specialists and his own assistants and discuss the most important issues in the country's life with them. So one cannot say that he removed himself from state and party affairs. His assistants had their day when they met with Andropov: "My day was Saturday."

The December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was drawing closer and up until the last days before the plenum Andropov hoped that he would get out of the hospital. And he was not the only one who hoped this; I think everyone hoped that this would happen. It is blasphemous to speak of it, but a special podium that could "support" him during his speech was prepared beforehand.

The plenum was on either Monday or Tuesday, I do not remember, but on Saturday I went to see him as usual. Before that he had sent a draft of his plenum speech by courier (perhaps it would be better to say: The points of the speech prepared beforehand with his participation). When I went in to see Andropov at 1200, the points had clearly been looked over. Moreover, Yuriy Vladimirovich had already gone through them. But the most important thing here was not the corrections but two ideas he inserted:

"First. On the responsibility of Central Committee members to the people"—this was written in his own hand. And the second idea went like this: "Comrade members of the CPSU Central Committee, because of reasons of which you are already aware, I am no longer able to participate actively in the leadership of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee. I consider it necessary to be honest with you: This period could drag out. Therefore, I would ask the Central Committee Plenum to consider the question and turn over the leadership of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev."

I brought this document to Old Square and told the person who worked most closely with Andropov in the Central Committee about it (he is still working there). I let one other assistant of the general secretary know Andropov's opinion. We thought for a long time about the last sentence and ended up deciding that, although perhaps we did not have the right, to keep a copy... But the material was officially turned over to the chief of the general division as it was supposed to be (he was subsequently expelled from the party) to be opened in front of the participants in the plenum.

When I arrived at the plenum these points or, as we "delicately" called them at the time, the "text of the speech," were distributed to the participants. When I took the text in my hand I was suddenly horrified to discover that the last paragraph was missing.

[Yevseyev] That is, there was not a word about the fact that Andropov considered Gorbachev to be his successor?

[Volskiy] Not a word... The part about the responsibility of members of the Central Committee to the people was there, but there was no mention of putting Gorbachev in charge of the meetings of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee. This paragraph had disappeared. I tried to find something out, to get some kind of explanation, but it all ended with my being told outright to mind my own business... Of course, the people who were in power at the time in no way wanted, they simply could not have wanted, things to turn out differently...

[Yevseyev] Whom do you have in mind when you say "those people"?

[Volskiy] Above all the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the time, Tikhonov, and the second secretary of the Central Committee—or to use current terminology, the deputy general secretary—Chernenko. They were the ones who had deleted the last paragraph. Of course, they were not the only ones who wished it. I am convinced that before taking such a step they consulted with somebody and lined up allies—Yuriy Vladimirovich was not the kind of person who would forgive such things. One can assume that the decision was made by a threesome: Tikhonov—Chernenko—Ustinov. This was fully born out subsequently. And so our country received as a leader Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a mediocre person, and, moreover, one who was seriously ill. He was the one who signed all the awards for Brezhnev and so forth.

[Volskiy] Can you tell us more details about Chernenko?

[Volskiy] He was perhaps the person closest to Brezhnev who, one might say, had accompanied him through his entire life and was absolutely devoted to him. I would even put it this way: He was a true Brezhnevian.

[Yevseyev] Did it not enter Brezhnev's mind to make him his successor?

[Volskiy] Obviously not. He knew him too well. We assistants to the general secretary went to closed meetings of the Politburo and we understood that Chernenko was not the leader of the country. But then Andropov died and this threw our country even further away from the reforms that it needed—and this became increasingly clear—so desperately needed. Could the new general secretary give the country any reforms? No, of course not... The former chief of the awards division of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the former chief of the general division of the party Central Committee, an apparatchik through and through (not in the best sense of this word), he did not know economics. Not to mention politics. He was unable to work and, as a result, it was suggested to him that he was the party theoretician, which he himself quickly came to believe. After which new discussions arose in the country—was socialism mature or immature, developed or undeveloped. Social scientific thought also revolved around this. In my opinion, this was the main occupation of the new general secretary.

The situation in the country continued to deteriorate. But there was no talk of any reforms and, as I understand it, there could not have been...

Under his direct leadership they developed the draft of the new CPSU program and if he had taken things to completion and his draft had been adopted, I am not sure that we would have been able to explain to the people—so far from real life and common sense was this document that was supposed to become the basis of our entire life. Perhaps I should have used sharper, harsher words regarding this document, but the fact that your dictaphone is turned on limits my possibilities. Therefore, I shall limit myself to this assessment: It was a political abracadabra and nothing more.

[Yevseyev] With my questions I have somewhat taken you away from the main subject...

[Volskiy] Well, let us return... The first shock has passed. Now it was necessary to understand what had happened, why it had happened, and how it had happened. Even today I reflect on all of this... Judging from the way Andropov exploded the evening after the plenum, we had to do something different. We, his assistants, had done something wrong. But again, not having complete information about how it all happened "above," I was almost convinced that they had deleted this paragraph after having consulted with Yuriy Vladimirovich. At that time it was simply too hard to assume anything else. My first thought was this: They had probably telephoned Andropov in the hospital and reached an agreement with him to delete the paragraph about appointing Gorbachev. But when I got to work after the plenum and heard on the telephone the harshest words from Yuriy Vladimirovich I had ever heard in all the 50 years of my life—words that were threatening, angry, and whatever else you want to call them—I understood that he knew nothing about this and that everybody was scheming behind his back.

I recall that one comrade tore into my office (he now holds one of the key posts): ""Tell me what happened with the report. And how did we end up with a new general secretary?..." Andropov just phoned him. Alas, I had to say that I knew nothing about it... Perhaps it was cowardice, although I do not think of myself as having that quality. Maybe it was simply that the instinct for self-preservation began to work. I probably had to say what was happening...

I know for sure that several days later Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went to see Yuriy Vladimirovich in the hospital to calm him down. But even after that Andropov reproached us several times for what had happened. He thought we should have called him directly from the hall where the plenum meeting was going on.

[Yevseyev] Do you think that anything would have changed? Could you not forgive yourself for that?

[Volskiy] I cannot forgive myself for something else: that I did not go up to the podium at the December plenum (although I was not a member of the Central Committee) and say that Yuriy Vladimirovich considered it necessary to appoint Gorbachev as his deputy and that I could not understand why this issue, which was of greatest importance to the party, was not raised for discussion by the plenum... For this I shall never forgive myself. And what happened later—that was already an after-effect. Post factum, as it were. But the main thing that I think everybody should know is not my own feelings but the fact that to his last days Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov wanted to see Gorbachev in the role of leader of the party and the country.

[Yevseyev] Andropov comes through somewhat different in your discussion, in any case not exactly as he is depicted today by certain authors.

[Volskiy] We must honestly say that at that time no other party leader evoked such sympathy from the people as he did. Although, of course, many of his actions in the post of chairman of the KGB would not be greeted with enthusiasm today, including from me. But still this is the way it was: Suddenly at such a dark time there appears a person who sincerely wishes to impose order in our homeland, and it is a person "on top." And not out of just anywhere, but from the security organs...

In my opinion, this "phenomenon" was linked primarily to the fact that the era of his work in the KGB coincided with the persecution of the dissidents. This could not be forgotten, including by Andropov. Although I am personally convinced that the main decisions were made not by him but rather by Brezhnev. But, after all, he is the one who executed them!... But one cannot forget something else either—that it was Andropov who tried to pull the country out of the pit into which it had been driven by his predecessors. For he was the first one to tell the people: "We must figure out which country we are living in." Unfortunately, many simply did not understand this phrase at the time...

[Yevseyev] How do you feel about the word "apparat," which is coming to be widespread?... Incidentally, is Volskiy a typical apparatchik or something like a "white crow" in this environment?... Excuse me for wording the question so crudely.

[Volskiy] I would not be so categorical in this "either"-"or." I probably am a "white crow." Otherwise I do not think I would have ended up outside the "flock"—on temporary duty in Nagorno Karabakh for two years. But at the same time, in certain ways I am an apparatchik. If only because I was a worker of the apparatus for many years.

But I am against turning this word into a kind of symbol and giving it some kind of terrible, frightening meaning. I was running for the Supreme Soviet. There is a leaflet with my biography posted there and across the entire sheet of paper someone wrote: "APPARATCHIK!" In a word, do not vote for him! But why not vote for me?! If there is a person who can say that after all these years, including a decade and a half at the plant imeni Likhachev, in the smelting shop, I have worked unproductively for the country—I just throw my hands up...

It is another matter that the work in which I was engaged for many years in the machine building division of the Central Committee should have been done by the soviets or some other organ. But still you cannot now declare a universal "witch hunt" or in this case, "apparatchik hunt." We have already gone through so much because of the fact that the bourgeois were destroyed, that the merchants had their furs taken away, the kulaks were killed, the land owners were annihilated... Well, let us

look at ourselves with our eyes open at last. Let us see ourselves as we are, and not in our pseudoideologized imagination.

Let us proceed from man's "interior," from his essence, and not from his official "exterior." This anecdote is already going around: A person is filling out a questionnaire and writes: "I did not serve in the White Army. I have never been in court or under investigation. I have not worked in the party apparatus..." Does that make him a good person?

Things cannot be this way, and this is an anecdote out of our present life! The last branch divisions of the CPSU Central Committee are now being abolished... Do you know that it is impossible to find jobs for many people? And in the past they were directors of large plants, doctors of sciences, and highly skilled specialists. No, the personnel worker is already scratching his head: Is he worth hiring; after all he worked in the "apparatus"?!

We can all see how our new democratic power is already sprouting its own apparatus—much larger than the previous one. One group is replacing another. No country can exist without an apparatus. Here I am now the president of the Scientific-Production Union and we are arguing about what kind of apparatus we should have—67 people for the entire country with several thousand plants that are members of the union, or 57. And when I recently visited Finland where they have an analogous Industrial Union of Finland, I found out that they have a total apparatus of 200 people. So is it worse than ours if it is bigger? Nothing of the kind; it has already been working for decades and better than we have.

I am categorically against having the party and the president take all the blows. Now it would seem that the party has given up everything—power, the leadership of the economy. And there is not a single economic leader in the Politburo. But still—are there any cigarettes for sale? Who is to blame? What do you mean, who? The party, of course! And yet there are people who are to blame for the fact that they shut half of the tobacco enterprises down for repair at the same time... Therefore I am in favor of sharing not only the power but also the responsibility. And you will notice that it is always concrete.

[Yevseyev] I have one question left: about Nagorno Karabakh and the ethnic conflicts... But I am afraid that it will take too much time, although, of course, I would like to know what such a "primary source" as Volskiy thinks about this...

[Volskiy] I will answer, but some other time. The pain has not passed. This is a special discussion and let us put it off "until later"...

Economic

State Bank Announces Ruble Exchange Rate Changes

LD0910132990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 9 Oct 90

["USSR State Bank Announcement"—TASS headline]

[Excerpt] The USSR State Bank announces changes in the following exchange rates for foreign currencies as of 10 October 1990 (in rubles):

100 British Pounds Sterling	110.61
100 FRG Deutschmarks	36.27
100 U.S. Dollars	55.88
100 French Francs	10.83

[passage omitted]

New Exchange Rate Begins Jan 1991

AU0910122390 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, Oct 9 (AFP)—The Soviet Union is to introduce a new commercial rate for the ruble of around two rubles to the dollar, against a current 0.6 rubles to the dollar, in January, Soviet state bank president Viktor Geraschenko said Tuesday.

Mr. Geraschenko refused to describe the move as a devaluation of the Soviet currency, saying it was simply a "new rate" against the dollar to take effect January 1.

There are several official ruble exchange rates, but the commercial rate governs most trade deals.

Development Bank Official Cited on Aid for USSR

PM0810112190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspndent A. Blinov: "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Ready To Offer Us Technical Assistance For Time Being "]

[Text] Washington—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] headquarters has announced its readiness to offer the Soviet Union the "technical assistance" of its experts. Eugenio Lari, leader of the IBRD European Department, described this major financial organization's relations with the USSR to your IZVESTIYA correspondent in Washington.

[Blinov] The Soviet Union is not yet an IBRD member, but it is becoming its client. How did this come about?

[Lari] The bank is actually diverging from established practice in offering its assistance to a nonmember country. This is a new stage in the development of the contacts already established between us which will, I am sure, end with the Soviet Union's full membership of the IBRD.

After the G-7 leaders' meeting in Houston in July, a group of international experts was sent to the USSR to learn the facts about the state of the Soviet economy and finances. It included, as you know, IBRD experts. As you will be aware, a Soviet Government delegation headed by Gerashchenko, chairman of the Soviet State Bank Board, attended as a guest the session of the IBRD council of executive directors which ended recently. The bank's readiness to offer its technical assistance to the USSR has now been announced.

The specific forms of IBRD assistance to the Soviet Union will be determined in the light of the Soviet side's needs.

[Blinov] What, in your view, are the prospects for Soviet membership of the World Bank?

[Lari] The IBRD was set up in 1946 as an international financial organization of global reach. The composition of its membership has steadily increased and today numbers over 150 countries. Only a few countries have not applied to join the IBRD, the largest being the USSR. Incidentally, the official application is registered, as a rule, at a relatively developed stage of preparation for admission to the bank.

We are interested in your country becoming a full member of the bank. Of course, to join the IBRD you have to meet certain criteria, which in your case essentially requires time. In particular, only a country admitted to the IMF can become a bank member. Simultaneous admission to the IMF and the IBRD, including the organizations connected with the bank, the "IBRD family," is possible. Two weeks ago two East European countries—Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria—were made members of the bank.

[Blinov] Is the implementation of economic reform a condition of entry to the IBRD?

[Lari] We are interested in ensuring that the economic and financial systems of IBRD countries are compatible with the world market and the world financial system. However, there is no strict demand here. It is obvious that not all IBRD countries have an economic system which is fully in keeping with the concept of a market economy. Movement in the appropriate direction is important here.

[Blinov] What opportunities for participation in international cooperation are opened up by IBRD membership?

[Lari] They are diverse. It should be borne in mind that the bank was set up first and foremost as an institution offering financial assistance in restoring and developing economies. For which purpose it uses its authorized capital and funds borrowed in the financial market. The IBRD offers longer-term loans and credit than commercial banks.

From its foundation until the middle of this current year the bank has approved loans and credit to various countries totaling $189 billion. They have been used to finance numerous infrastructure development projects; above all communications and transportation systems and the construction of industrial and agricultural facilities. Growing attention is being paid to supporting measures in the environmental area. Loans are also granted for purposes of the structural reorganization of economies, and the bank quite often operates in tandem with the IMF here.

Further on Siberian Oil Workers' Strike Threat

PM0710144190 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 90 p 1

[Ye. Varshavskaya report: "Oil Workers Losing Patience"]

[Text] A delegation of the 80,000-strong collective of Nizhnevartovskneftegaz [Nizhnevartovsk Oil and Gas Production Association] comprising members of the middle-management council of the oil workers and drillers approached the TRUD editorial office yesterday. They brought with them an appeal to M.S. Gorbachev, president of the USSR; N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet; and I.S. Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The document says that, if the oilmen's demands are not satisfied, oil extraction will stop at many of the association's drilling sites and fields as of 20 October. If the question is not resolved before 30 October, all middle-tier managers will hand in their resignations.

Other west Siberian oil-drilling enterprises have agreed to support their appeal and join the strike, according to the Nizhnevartovsk workers.

What, then, has forced the oil workers to issue an ultimatum to the governments of the Union and republic and the sector leaders? Delegation members V. Lipov, N. Lavrinov, and V. Kruglikov talk about this.

"Our enterprise is on the verge of catastrophe. The equipment is in a perilous state, the oil pipeline networks are so decrepit that there are five ruptures a day for every kilometer. This leads to harmful discharges and pollution of the environment."

However, according to the representatives of the association's middle-management council, Nizhnevartovskneftegaz has no opportunity to influence the situation. Major overhaul of the pipelines is at a standstill; there is no money, and the central departments are not allocating any. Equipment has not been renewed for decades for the same reason. Enterprise workers are

being held liable for the discharges and accidents. Twenty-six criminal cases have been instituted and court proceedings are under way.

The situation is made worse by the fact that, despite the extremely demanding working conditions, oil workers' pay is low, in their opinion. Highly skilled specialists are leaving the sector. Oil-extraction teams and teams of drillers and repair workers are at only 50-70 percent of strength.

What are the oil workers' demands, then?

"We consider it essential that enterprises retain a large part of their profits, since at present 97 kopeks of every ruble earned go to the ministry's centralized funds and the state budget. There is another way out—by raising oil purchase prices. Today we sell the state oil at 23 rubles per tonne. It is traded on the world market at $120 per tonne, and today the price even reaches $230! We appreciate that everyone needs dollars. But why should not some of the hard currency be channeled to those who actually earn it? Simple logic at least would argue that: What master kills the goose that lays a 'hard currency' egg?!

"The resources that we want to obtain will not go just on wage increases. You will not save the sector and solve its problems just by increasing earnings. The enterprises need extra resources, and substantial ones, to acquire oilfield equipment and replace pipelines. Economic autonomy in solving our own production tasks is essential. We cannot rely on the ministry: We do not trust its leadership..."

Those are the Nizhnevartovsk workers' economic demands. But the appeal contains other demands too.

"We think," delegation members said, "that responsibility for accidents on the pipelines caused by worn pipes and equipment should be borne not by us but by those who have failed to allocate the resources for repair work and who have designed unreliable systems. And therefore we demand that the criminal proceedings be reviewed and the real culprits be brought to book."

The Nizhnevartovskneftegaz oil workers are in a resolute frame of mind. However, according to the delegation members, they will be seeking to avert the extreme measure of a strike, since a strike in the oil-producing sector could have irreversible consequences: Once oil extraction is stopped, it will be extremely difficult, even impossible, to resume it. Mindful of this, the oil workers are hoping for understanding of their problems on the part of sector and government leaders.

The delegation representatives have yet to receive any specific response. As of yesterday L.I. Filimonov, USSR minister of the petroleum and gas industry, had not received the Nizhnevartovsk workers. The trade unions too should play their role in this conflict situation. But their stance is unclear as yet.

Possibility of Power Industry 'Crisis' Examined

PM1010102790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Ye. Petryayev, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, by Ye. Averina under the rubric "From Competent Sources": "Energy Crisis as Winter Approaches?"—place and date not given; first paragraph is introduction; interview is followed by editorial postscript]

[Text] Winter is approaching. Is it going to add another shortage to the list of commodities and foodstuffs already in short supply: Is there going to be a shortage of heating and light in our homes? I put this question, which is worrying everyone, to Ye. Petryayev, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification.

"There are reasons for concern," Yevgeniy Ivanovich admitted. "The equipment at most power stations is worn out: It has been used too long and had excessive demands made of it. It should have been replaced long ago. There is no reserve capacity to which we can switch while these plants are being overhauled. The sector has also been instructed to do something else: develop the nuclear power industry. But public opinion is firmly set against it. This year, not only will four nuclear power stations not be commissioned as planned, but even those already operating are going to reduce the output from their reactors (to improve safety)."

The Armenian Nuclear Power Station has been shut down—it used to provide 12 percent of the energy to all the Transcaucasian republics. Petryayev believes, however, that this decision could be reviewed, following the presidential decree on restoring vitally important installations.... But that would be decided by the region itself.

The collapse of hopes for the nuclear power industry has cost the sector dearly. But this is not the source of all its problems. For example, the energy shortage in the North Caucasus has not been caused solely by the need to temporarily shut down the Rostov Nuclear Power Station. The region has recently sharply increased its electricity consumption. Not because new production units have been started up—no. There is a much simpler explanation. Rural regions have been given another subsidy: They are allowed to pay one kopek per kilowatt of electricity (urban areas pay 2-4 kopeks). It is much cheaper than any other kind of fuel. In other words, consumption is being wastefully stimulated. We cannot expect the Ukraine to help the region again. After all, it too has blocked construction of a nuclear power station. Moreover, the republic has substantially increased its energy consumption since turning the clocks back an hour.

The situation in the Transcaucasus is very serious, because of problems between the republics. Most of the power industry cadres are Russians—and they are being forced to leave.

The situation in Moldova is even worse. Fervent nationalists are saying that people must live as their forefathers did—without electricity. The following incident occurred recently: Members of an informal movement broke into Kishinev's control center, ransacked the place, and beat up personnel.

The main power stations in Central Asia are also without professional staff. Led by their director, personnel were forced to transfer from Dushanbe to the Volga Heat and Electric Power Station. Output at the Dushanbe Power Station immediately dropped, and this gap has had to be filled by supplying power from other regions. So it seems that the unified energy system is being torn into "national" shreds, affecting both the technology and the economy.

The Far East is short of coal. It could be supplied by the Kuzbass. But the miners are demanding hard currency, and they are not restricted in their actions by any laws. Other countries forbid the export of electricity, energy resources, and fuel if the country's needs are not being met. But in our country people can do what they like.

"It is another matter that horizontal ties have been established on the basis of directives in the past rather than on the basis of mutual benefit," Ye. Petryayev said.

[Averina] Why is it another matter? Surely now is the time to build new ties on a market basis rather than because of some directive?

[Petryayev] I must immediately point out that I am in favor of a market economy. What is more, I am prepared to try to prove that our practice of budget financing has not been and cannot be beneficial to the sector. Why? First, because we are not the ones who decide the priorities in the use of facilities and material resources allocated by the state. We simply make requests and then dispose of what is allocated. Second, budget financing is unstable: The sums envisaged at the beginning of a plan period are later repeatedly cut in order to patch up the holes that are constantly arising in other spheres of life. As a result, money that someone has paid as an energy consumer is used for other purposes unknown to him. This happens in virtually every country where the power industry operates on a budget. And all these countries have energy shortages. [Petryayev ends]

The deputy minister took some pleasure in showing me a document which abolishes irrational upward money flows: "Provisional Statute on the State Regulation of Electricity and Heating Charges." Approved by the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee on Prices, it gives regions the right to fix rates for raising or lowering charges for energy which consumers in this region will obtain from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. The statute was prepared on the basis of world experience.

The civilized world works on the basis that energy costs exactly what it is worth—no more, no less. It operates on the basis of tariffs: It varies charges for light and heating. If the population wants to consume more energy and have a more reliable source, charges are raised: The money thus generated is used to increase capacity and modernize equipment.

This determines how much has to be paid now and how much has to be paid later. Working on this basis, a bank puts up long-term credit, some of which is repaid now and some later—by the next generation.

The power industry is a basic sector. It is part of the country's infrastructure. A great deal is now being said and written about why insufficient foreign capital is invested in our economy. But one of the explanations is overlooked: Capital usually flows into those countries with a reliable, developed infrastructure. Neither parliamentarians nor the government should forget this.

I said to Petryayev that a group of power industry workers in the south is demanding that a congress of power workers be urgently convened. No later than November....

"We are against the idea of a congress...."

Yevgeniy Ivanovich said this firmly: "There will not be a congress in November but a conference, which the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification will be holding in conjunction with nuclear power workers. It will formulate a concept for the sector's future. The deputy minister believes that its future should be decided at councils of professionals rather than at rallies."

... But rallies are being held, particularly when people come up against the unprofessionalism of those who hold the position of professionals but are unable to ensure a smooth transition even into the immediate future and do not know how to predict it.

From the editorial office: When this article was already on the page, the editorial office received a document—a letter addressed to the country's president from a group of USSR people's deputies led by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Commission for Questions of the Development of Industry, Energy, Equipment, and Techology.

The letter says that our power industry is on the brink of a very serious crisis, which is particularly dangerous so close to winter.

Here are the measures that the deputies consider essential: urgent completion of a draft new USSR Energy Program, its clearance with the republics, and its submission for debate to the Supreme Soviet following publication for nationwide discussion; the development of a system whereby the state regulates the price of fuel and energy resources; and the adoption of the USSR Law "On the Use of Nuclear Power and Nuclear Safety" by the end of this year. Vigorous action is needed: A crisis could have a fatal effect on the whole of perestroyka—the future of our people.

Sverdlovsk Cooperative Aids Industrial Conversion

PM1010120990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Report by E. Erkomayshvili and V. Utin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] It is not for nothing that the Urals are known as the industrial center of the country. It is no secret that the military-industrial complex has been well-established there for some time. So there are great prospects for conversion in the Urals. The Uralkonversiya Scientific and Technical Cooperative has been set up in Sverdlovsk Oblast.

[Erkomayshvili] It was founded by the oblast soviet executive committee and the Academy of Sciences' Urals Department. The base for it was the power workers' settlement around the Beloyarsk Nuclear Power Station. And this was no accident. [video shows exterior of power station, interior of cooperative] It was possible to make fuller use of the local production and scientific potential and highly trained specialists.

[A.N. Filonin, deputy general director of the Uralkonversiya Cooperative] We help enterprises switching to conversion to solve the kinds of problems that are extremely hard for them to solve on their own. Pooling our efforts, we are developing joint programs in which each enterprise has a role to play from the conceptual stage to the business stage. We find clients who finance the programs and receive the end products from us. Thus, within a short period enterprises undertaking conversion can start developing highly complex instruments, new materials, and equipment based on state-of-the-art technology. The profits earned by all the participants depend on their own contribution. And our center successfully coordinates nonbudget-based financing.

[Erkomayshvili] [video shows laser, other equipment] Here are some of the programs on which the cooperative members are working—ecology and environmental protection, new materials, laser techniques in medicine and technology, electronics, and computers. And their successful implementation is the result of collective effort. The Sverdlovsk branch of the Power Industry Scientific Research and Design Institute in collaboration with institutes in Moscow, Novosibirsk, and Tomsk has developed spectrometers based on laser technology. Their application ranges from the mining industry to medicine. Preparations for their series production are under way within Uralkonversiya. Here is another example. Technology that had been used in the nuclear power industry has been used for ecological purposes to obtain filtering materials. Judging by next year's order-book, turnover at Uralkonversiya will increase 10-fold and reach 30 million rubles. And the nature of the work, as a rule, is linked to the region's urgent needs.

Decrepit Plant Exacerbates Cigarette Shortage

PM0910140990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Report by L. Salnikov and G. Nechayev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] How much longer will smokers have to wait before they have not even abundant supplies available but just a more or less normal supply of tobacco products to meet their demand? More than just a month, it appears.

[G.S. Ozherelyev, director of the Biysk Tobacco Factory] We are working badly at the moment. We spend three hours patching things up, work for three or four hours, then start over.

[Reporter] [video shows plant interior] I realize that this statement by the director of the Biysk Tobacco Factory will not be easy for smokers to hear. And the picture of production of cigarettes and papirosy [Russian-style cigarettes] may give rise to exasperation at a time when tobacco kiosks are empty. Nonetheless, it is appropriate to know about the real state of affairs, taking one factory as an example. The collective has tremendous problems with cigarette paper, tobacco leaf, and even printer's ink for the packs. But the main problem is the state of the equipment. Four thousand cigarettes a minute. Parts wear out very quickly when they are working at that speed. But hardly any spares have been supplied for two years now. [passage omitted]

Miners Say Lack of Incentive Limits Productivity

PM1010133690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Report by N. Chirkov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Unfortunately, strikes, more than labor collectives' achievements, have become a reality of our lives. But there are reasons even behind the strikes. For instance, it is not profitable now for miners to sell their coal. The point is that accounting prices are 1.5-2 times higher than wholesale prices and miners have only made a profit in 20 of the 72 years of Soviet power. Prices, wholesale prices, have to be raised by a factor of 2.3 in order to ensure profitability. But such a drastic jump in the cost of fuel would inevitably produce a reaction throughout the economy. Today it is said even with the very high level of automation and computerization of the production processes, the person who provides the workers themselves with greater incentives stands to gain. This will obviously be inadequate tomorrow. Our Kemerovo correspondent talks about Vladimir Gvozdev's team at the Raspadskaya Mine.

[N. Chirkov] [video shows Raspadskaya Mine building] The team has 6.5 million tonnes of coal to its credit today. In other words every year of the five-year plan the miners have extracted on average almost 1.5 million tonnes of coal. All the central and local newspapers wrote

about the miners' initiative the first year. Then suddenly came complete oblivion. Although the coal extracted by the team [video shows freightcars laden with coal] is a highly suitable commodity in the transition to market relations. Its cost is low—scarcely more than two rubles per tonne this year. They have obtained a large amount of coal through their professional skill, wit, and creative labor organization. There is something to learn from them today. They have mastered new technology for the first time in the practical work of coal extraction. They get coal from three faces at once—they form a single seam for virtually half a kilometer. Although the amount of equipment at the coal face has trebled, people's workload has increased. The same number of miners are working there. Each of them extracts 25 freightcars of cheap fuel a month. This is, you understand, the major source of revenue. For instance, the Raspadskaya Mine has been working on the lease system for almost a year. Gvozdev's team has a share totaling one-fifth of the income. What is wrong then? Why has the team not been followed by others? The miners themselves gave one of the reasons. [video shows miners gathered outside mine] Their creative activities have been devalued over the last few years. Our country has ceased to value skilled people and true professionals. The country's best teams have had enough of this. The team stood idle for 15 days in September alone owing to the lack of a belt to bring the coal to the surface. Is is not better to work on the sly in easy stages like others? They earn the same, after all. The wages of progressive workers, which are hardly any higher and are reduced by taxes to the average rate, do not provide any incentives today for an innovative attitude to business.

What solution is there, then?

[A.Ye. Yevtushenko, cochairmen of the Raspadskaya Mine leaseholders' council] People must not be paid on the basis of their work. Work in mines is always complex and you can wear yourself out working in a mine. But to extract coal cheaply and effectively you need intellect, and attention and responsible work from people. I think that the only way out is for us to pay for economic effectiveness, so the man and the collective who work more effectively should obtain more. Let the market evaluate via the cost of the product each person's contribution and, accordingly, his prosperity.

Metallurgists Appeal Over Coal Delivery Shortfall

PM0510141090 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

["Letter" feature comprising letter from employees of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine followed by PRAVDA Economic Policy Department commentary under the general heading "Losses Increasing"]

[Text] The Novolipetsk combine's 40,000-strong collective of metallurgists has been put in a disastrous position by the shortfall of 170,000 tonnes of coking coal due to have been supplied since the beginning of the year by mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry. The shortfall in September alone was over 90,000 tonnes. In the past 10 days the situation deteriorated still further. The combine's supply of raw material is only 40 percent of the contractual commitment.

Since 1 October metallurgists have been forced to shut down two blast furnaces because of a lack of coal. Pig iron production losses amounted to 56,000 tonnes last month, with anticipated losses for October of 233,000 tonnes, which will have a most adverse effect on rolled metal production.

The combine's nonfulfillment of its contractual commitments for the supply of metal to its customers is causing a chain reaction of disrupted production at such major enterprises as the Kama and Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plants, the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant, Leningrad's Kirov Plant, the Izhevsk Mechanical Plant, the Minsk Tractor Plant, and others—in all, around 200 consumers. In turn their failure to meet their delivery commitments will affect the work of hundreds of other enterprises.

For failing to deliver metal products owing to the lack of coal and coke, the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine will have to pay consumers 29 million rubles [R] in fines and damages. As a result the combine will be unable to pay more than R8 million into the wages fund and will pay more than R5 million in wages fund growth tax for the decline in the volume of commodity output.

The Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine collective asks the PRAVDA editorial office to publish this letter so as to draw the attention of labor collectives of USSR Coal Industry Ministry mines to the consequences of their actions, which are not always lawful or justified.

The Novolipetsk metallurgists fully support the mine collectives' demands for the resolution of their socioeconomic problems and the opportunity to work directly with us, their customers. We believe that these problems must be resolved by constitutional methods which do not disorganize the country's national economy or cause losses running into millions for the labor collectives of other enterprises.

The Novolipetsk metallurgists ask mining collectives to meet their contractual commitments in full and resume the shipment of coal to the combine without delay.

[Signed] I. Frantsenyuk, combine general director; N. Shatskikh, chairman of the labor collective council; A. Teplenichev, party committee secretary; L. Yarkin, trade union committee chairman; and V. Taranov, secretary of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League committee
Lipetsk

Commentary

The USSR president's decree on urgent measures to stabilize economic ties between state enterprises, associations, and organizations and the fulfillment of contractual commitments for the supply of raw and semifinished materials and components was published recently.

It was prompted by the difficult period that the country's economy is experiencing. The letter from the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine is one of the many pieces of evidence of the effect that disruptions to supplies in one production link, albeit surely the most important one, have on the chain of partners.

The demands of the miners to whom the letter is addressed are largely justified and their interests deserve respect. But once the dangerous mechanism of pressuring the authorities to satisfy those demands is set in motion, the wave of disproportions spreads and affects more and more sectors. The result of reduced coal supplies is that metal production falls, with a concomitant fall in the production of the machines and mechanisms that miners themselves need so very much. A chain reaction of losses amounting to many millions is then triggered off and the morale of partner enterprises plummets. Guided by the presidential decree, labor collectives together with enterprise leaders can and must remedy their production problems more quickly.

The Ministry of the Coal Industry and local organs of power should analyze the situation in the mining regions again and help miners to organize good living and working conditions. It is very important today to prevent disruptions in economic links. Their durability is the guarantee of the country's normal life and of the necessary preservation of stability both in the economy and in political life.

Coal Train From Vorkuta Derailed in 'Major' Crash

PM0910155190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Report by Ye. Kuznetsov, M. Zykov; from the "Television News Service" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] There has been a rail crash on the Northern Railroad in the area of Vilyuy station. We have just received a report from our correspondent.

[Kuznetsov] A train carrying coal from Vorkuta passed through the station at full speed. As the locomotive passed the northern point where the rails run together, the freightcars started tipping to either side, one of them cutting into the cab of a locomotive standing on a parallel line. The locomotive crew threw themselves to the ground—which saved their lives. Fortunately, there are no casualties in this crash, which specialists assess as major. The transport prosecutor's office is investigating the crash. Only one of the several lines remains intact. Today, with maximum precautions, passenger and freight traffic resumed on the line.

Tractor Makers Describe Supply Contract Problems

PM1010083990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Report by V. Batalov, V. Zhuravlev, and A. Kulikov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Reporter] [video shows plant interior] The main assembly hall at [Leningrad's] Kirov Plant is a kind of barometer of the enterprise's work and that of its partners. And there are more than 2,000 partner associations. Recently the production line has been in disarray. Supplies of components have been irregular. As a result, since the start of the year 1,300 vehicles have not been supplied to agriculture, and the plant's territory is filled with finished and half-finished tractors. [video shows vehicles] One of the reasons lies in the enterprise's monopoly on certain types of products. Sometimes there are not even any nuts or bolts, and the plant, association, and even the secto. get held up. The Kirov Plant has currently concluded just 311 of the 2,600 contracts for the supply of components next year.

[R.I. Pertinava, deputy chief director of the association] A decree has now been issued, and we hope that the campaign to get contracts signed will go better.

[Reporter] The tractor builders are worried not only about 1991, but also about the future too. They are working to develop new equipment.

[Pertinava] Currently we have the new K-702M and K-701M tractors in the assembly hall. The K-20 minitractor is almost ready—that is to say, it is being tested. We have been using new materials that we never used to get before. But we have been unable to conclude contracts with any suppliers because they are all refusing to conclude contracts with us, because we have not had any long-term economic ties with them for the supply of these articles.

[Reporter] It is now essential to revive these economic ties, and in the future—with the transition to the market economy—to establish new ties.

New Subway Car Production Delayed by Lack of Space

PM0910123590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Report by L. Khatayevich and V. Gusev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] New things are happening down at the Mytishchi Machine Building Plant. A report from our correspondent.

[Reporter] This event was planned. Yuriy Aleksandrovich Gulko, director of the Mytishchi Machine Building Plant, knew what was coming when he was nominated for the Russian Supreme Soviet.

And the others? The others had faith in him in particular. So they voted for him. Now disabled people have received 70 wheelchairs, bought for them with hard currency earned by the labor collective. Equipment costing almost 250,000 rubles has been acquired for the local hospital.

Apart from the usual output, nowadays the plant produces what journalists rarely have occasion to report: a sensation—a new Soviet subway train.

[V.V. Yegorkin, chief designer] It has ventilated driver and passenger compartments, in fact air-conditioned passenger compartments, and it gives a smooth ride.

The cars are equipped with microprocessor control systems and fitted with induction drive—these are the latest achievements of the electrical engineering industry. Control system safety, fire protection safeguards—these are the main distinctive features.

[Yu.A. Gulko, plant director] To get the new cars into production we have to to construct this building [shows plan on map], covering 35,000 units of floor space [ploshchadey].

Time is slipping by, the design is ready, the first cars are supposed to be in service next year—but there is nowhere to make them. So I appeal to Muscovites, to Moscow construction workers, to the authorities in the Moscow Soviet, and its chairman [title as heard] Yuriy Mikhaylovich Luzhkov: This building must be constructed.

Gold Prospectors Said To Suffer 'Exploitation'

PM0810113190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 90

[From the "Commercial Courier" program]

[Text] This is one of the many goldfields in Bodaybinskiy Rayon, Irkutsk Oblast. We were told here that the extraction of 3.5 grams of gold per tonne of ore already pays. Why then is the country's gold industry eking out a miserable existence? The essence of the problem lies in the fact that the procurement price for this valuable metal barely covers extraction costs. The work of gold prospectors was, in recent decades, viewed by state enterprises as a guaranteed source of income which they are unwilling to give up. Furthermore, in conditions of economic accountability and economic independence, this trend has been unashamedly stepped up. Last year the Zapsibzoloto Association drew 3.5 million rubles [R] from prospecting cooperatives. This year it already plans to obtain R9 million. The system of siphoning off profit from the gold prospectors is simple. It is based on the centralized state system of extraction which has taken shape over the years. Prospecting cooperatives are paid R12 per gram of gold. This is blatant appropriation of part of the fruits of the prospectors' labor by superior state structures, or, to put it bluntly, their exploitation.

In the spring the cooperatives organized a silent strike. There were no program statements or noisy rallies. But more than half the cooperatives in the Severovostokzoloto and Yakutzoloto Associations, and three-fourths of the cooperatives in the Zabaykalzoloto Association simply did not conclude contracts with the mining combines at the beginning of the prospecting season. The spring strike of the cooperatives ended in their complete defeat. Almost all of them were forced to conclude contracts on highly unfavorable terms. Some of them are resisting to this day.

Siberian prospectors are asking themselves: Does Russia not need our gold? The answer to this question was provided by recent events when TASS reported the sale of our gold abroad for vast sums of money. At the same time the Yakutia diamond output was sold virtually five years in advance. It is not easy to confirm such reports. However, an RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution on protecting the economic basis of the RSFSR's sovereignty has just been published. It states that large sales of Russia's natural resources by Union organs have taken place. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium declared the concluded contracts invalid. It would be difficult to imagine, RSFSR Minister of Justice Fedorov has said, that U.S. raw material resources could be sold without consultation and without the consent of Congress.

One of the symptoms of the unfavorable situation in the world financial markets is the rapid increase in the price of gold. Before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, an ounce of gold cost $375 at the main gold exchanges. At the end of August it was $394. And now, during the conclusion of deals for December, the price for this metal is approaching $450. A record indicator for the current year.

As a result of the price increases, gold exports may bring in an additional R250 million per year for the Soviet Union. Roger Rubinson [as heard], former staffer of the National Security Council under Reagan, believes that the Soviet gold traders have essentially contributed to the price rises by withdrawing from the gold market where they previously sold their strategic reserves at dumping prices. In recent months, he believes, the Soviet Union has sold more than its annual gold output in order to keep afloat.

Association Develops Unleaded Gasoline

PM0510135590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Report by M. Klepov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Klepov] [video shows city streets] As is well known, all cars run on leaded gasoline. Its exhaust fumes contain lead, which is the most dangerous source of air pollution. [video shows exterior, interior of plant] The Permnefteorgsintez [Perm oil-based organic synthesis association] pondered the problem. It decided to get rid of the harmful lead without reducing the quality of the gasoline. Creative research began. The work was conducted in close conjunction with plant researchers, scientists from Leningrad, and, above all, the collective at the Lenneftekhim [Leningrad petrochemical technology association institute]. The difficulty was that the equipment for this original technological process was lacking. The necessary equipment was found in Omsk, where an

installation was being closed down. It would be impossible to list all the problems. The important thing is that they were successful. For the first time in the sector unleaded gasoline—with the brand AI-91—has been obtained. In the development of this fuel, it was possible to considerably enhance the octane rating and bring it up to 85 points. Before the new fuel was put on the market, it was comprehensively tested by the All-Union Industrial Fuels Scientific Research Institute. There is absolutely no lead in this gasoline, so its ecological benefit is very high. [passage omitted]

Agricultural

Early Autumn Weather, Crop Status Reported

WA0510175590 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Oct 90 First Edition p 2

[Report by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the majority of areas of the European part of the USSR (north of the Ternopol—Kiev—Belgorod—Saratov line) the conditions for harvesting operations remained extremely unfavorable on account of the rains and excessive moisture of the upper soil layer. They were particularly bad in the Baltic, Belorussia and the northwestern, northern and north central, Volgo-Vyatskiy and Urals areas, where rain fell for seven to nine days. Standing water was observed in many fields. The combines were practically unable to work on the threshing of the grain crops. Harvesting potatoes and vegetables was extremely difficult. Disease and rotting of tubers continue to develop. Frosts (two to four degrees below) on the soil surface could have damaged potatoes, root crops, and the corn foliage that had been dug, but not cleared from the fields.

South of the Ternopol-Kiev-Belgorod-Saratov line the conditions for completing the harvesting of cereals and late-tilled crops were favorable. However, in a number of places frosts down to two to four degrees below zero in places could have damaged root plants, vegetable crops, and unripened corn that had been dug, but not cleared from the fields.

On a large part of the Northern Territory and in the northeast of the northwest areas the active vegetation of winter grain crops has ended seven to 10 days earlier than the perennial average times. Winter crops sown in the first half of August have bushed out, and the areas of the later sowings were at the seedling and third leaf stage.

Because of a lack of warmth, the winter grain crops are lagging somewhat in their development in the rest of the territory of the Baltic and Belorussia and in the Northern, Central, Volgo-Vyatskiy, Urals, northern half of the Central-chernozem, and Volga areas. In the majority of places they are at the seedling and third leaf stage. Bushing out has begun for the winter crops sown in the first half of August, and in the Volgo-Vyatskiy and Urals areas they have thickened out to three shoots. The upper soil layer is overmoist in the majority of places. Some 60-80 mm of productive moisture are retained in the arable layer, 30-50 mm in the Volgo-Vyatskiy, Urals, and northern half of the Volga areas.

In the Ukraine, Moldova, the North Caucasus, and southern half of the Volga areas the soil moisture in the fields sown to winter grain crops is predominantly satisfactory and good. The conditions for the sowing, growth, and development of the winter grain crops in the northern half of the territory are chiefly favorable. Only in a number of places of Moldova and on part of the areas of southeast Ukraine where the soil moisture is, as before, insufficient, do conditions for the sowing, seed germination, and appearance of the shoots of the winter grain crops continue unfavorable.

Weather warmer than usual was observed in the agricultural zone of Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The mean air temperature in the 10-day period was one to three degrees higher than the average perennial readings. The maximum air temperature south of the Omsk—Novosibirsk line rose to 21-26 degrees. The conditions for completion of the harvesting of the grain crops were chiefly good. The slight rains caused harvesting operations no appreciable problems. Combines were able to work on the grain threshing eight to 12 hours per day. Only in certain areas of Tyumen, Tomsk, and Kemerovo oblasts and Altay Kray were harvesting operations complicated by rains over a four- to five-day period. Frosts on the soil surface may have damaged unharvested vegetable crops and uncovered root plants and tubers. Winter grain crops in the agricultural zone of Western Siberia were in the bushing-out phase, in the main. In the majority of areas the arable soil layer retained predominantly 25-30 mm of productive moisture.

The very hot and dry weather in the republics of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan continued. Everywhere the mean air temperature in the 10-day period was two to four degrees above the perennial average. The maximum air temperature was 31-37 degrees, and up to 40 degrees in places in Turkmenia. This weather was favorable for the maturing of the cotton plant harvest. An additional one or two bolls per plant opened in the 10-day period. As of 30 September the total number of opened bolls was seven to nine, and in the southern oblasts, 11-16. Given the favorable weather conditions, the harvesting of the raw cotton continued.

Goskomstat Official Discusses Harvest Problems

PM0810135190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[Interview with L.I. Vashchukov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Statistics Agro-Industrial Complex Statistics Administration, by L. Totskiy; place and date not given: "Death by Drowning. What Will We Have To Eat in the Winter?"]

[Text] As they look at the empty shelves in food stores and read press reports about the difficulties linked with the potato and vegetable harvest people are pondering the future with concern. The city trade system is already incapable of providing the population with potatoes and vegetables. The vagaries of the weather have had an impact here, of course. But is this the only cause?

"The never ending rain has had an effect on the progress of harvesting work," L.I. Vashchukov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Statistics [Goskomstat] Agro-Industrial Complex Statistics Administration, noted in answer to this question. "It has sharply reduced the pace of field work. Judge for yourself: By 1 October potatoes had been lifted from an area of 1,377,000 hectares, 61 percent of the total area, while vegetables had been harvested from 520,000 hectares (50 percent of the sown area)."

[Totskiy] Compare these figures with last year's.

[Vashchukov] The potato figure is down by 821,000 hectares, of which the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] accounts for 520,000. At the present rate a minimum of three more weeks will be needed for harvesting. The fall is hardly likely to allow us that long.

[Totskiy] Customers often leave vegetable stores with empty bags....

[Vashchukov] But what can trade workers offer them, when by 24 September farms had sold the state only 3,792,000 tonnes of potatoes—one-fourth of the contracted quantity. The corresponding figures for vegetables are 7,652,000 tonnes, or 42 percent. Even contract prices for these products are not having the requisite effect.

[Totskiy] Who is most heavily in arrears to consumers?

[Vashchukov] Farms in Kirghizia, Latvia, Belorussia, Moldova, and the Ukraine. There is serious concern about the consignment of potatoes to Moscow, Leningrad, and other industrial centers. For example, by the middle of the last third of September only 95,000 out of a scheduled 659,000 tonnes had been delivered to Moscow. The plan for potato supplies to Moscow had been fulfilled only 15 percent by Bryansk Oblast, 1.7 percent by Smolensk Oblast, and 0.9 percent by Ryazan Oblast, while during the same period Tula Oblast had not even starting dispatching potatoes to Moscow. Novgorod, Bryansk, Pskov, and Tver Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes [collective and state farms] have failed to provide Leningraders with their share of potatoes.

[Totskiy] Peasants complain that you cannot get machines into the fields. The vehicles get waterlogged. The potatoes are dying—death by drowning.

[Vashchukov] Extremely unfavorable conditions for harvesting potatoes and vegetables have indeed developed. This kind of thing happens probably once every 25-30 years. And it catches people unprepared. It is indeed true that if the thunder does not roll, the peasant does not make the sign of the cross to protect himself. But it is is indeed essential to take urgent measures, which will mean enormous expenditure of effort and resources and losses of output. There are now hundreds of thousands of people working manually in the fields, and harvesting is progressing slowly. The favorable time has passed. What the soviets of people's deputies in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities are now doing to save the potato and vegetable harvest should have been done three or four weeks ago, not today, when the situation has become critical. It is having a particularly hard impact on pensioners and invalids, who are unable to go out harvesting potatoes themselves or stockpile them for the winter.

There is evidently going to be a potato problem next year, too. Many farm leaders, you see, are stating bluntly: Since city dwellers do not want to help us, we are going to sow just as many potatoes as we can harvest by our own efforts. So thought must be given now to what is going to happen.

[Totskiy] So what awaits city dwellers this winter?

[Vashchukov] Obviously price rises. At the end of September potato prices on the markets were already 1.16 rubles [R] in Moscow, 89 kopeks in Leningrad, R1 in Ryazan, Tula, Vologda, and Tver, R1.10 in Volgograd, R1.20 in Saratov, and R1.25 in Arkhangelsk. So the exhortation in the recent PRAVDA report "Stock Up If You Can" is not without foundation. Anyone who can go out and help kolkhozes and sovkhozes and build up vegetable and potato stocks for the winter must think about doing so right now.

Statistics Committee Reports on Potato Harvest

LD1010075790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The State Committee for Statistics reports that as of 1 October across the country potatoes have been harvested from 61 percent of sown areas, whreas last year by this time they had been harvested from almost 90 percent. As regards the RSFSR at the beginning of October, three million tonnes of potatoes have been stored, whereas last year for this time almost five million had been stored. It is clear why the price per kilogram at the market is at least 1.5-2 rubles.

Voronin Talks With Bryansk Potato Farmers

PM0910150990 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Oct 90 First Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Meeting With Bryansk Potato Growers"]

[Text] Bryansk, 4 Oct—Questions of speeding up the potato harvest in very complex meteorological conditions and ensuring the important food crop's dispatch to the country's industrial centers and especially to the capital were the focal point at meetings between L.A.

Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and agricultural workers from Bryansk Oblast.

Interest in the Bryansk potato growers' affairs was dictated by the fact that the oblast is one of the main producers of the "second grain" in the center of Russia. Around 100,000 hectares are devoted to potatoes here, but so far the tubers have been harvested from only 42,000 hectares. One-fourth of the overall potato delivery plan has been fulfilled and only 25,000 of 134,000 tonnes of potato have been delivered to Moscow.

The USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman familiarized himself firsthand in the fields with the progress of harvesting work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes [collective and state farms] in Dubrovskiy and Klimovskiy Rayons. In talks with L.A. Voronin potato growers on the Seshchinskiy and Radichskiy Sovkhozes, who are using horse power and hand lifting to gather the harvest in waterlogged conditions, sharply criticized agricultural machine building and the supply and marketing organs, which are failing to provide the countryside with all-weather potato-harvesting equipment, wheeled tractors, and spare parts for agricultural vehicles.

L.A. Voronin acquainted the harvesters with the emergency measures being taken by Union and republic governments to accelerate the pace of harvesting and delivering potatoes, briefed them on the involvement of military formations in harvesting, and spoke about additional financial and material incentives for highly productive labor for the sovkhoz employees, kolkhoz members, and city inhabitants engaged in harvesting. He particularly emphasized the need to utilize all possible and reasonable measures to speed up harvesting in the extremely unfavorable conditions and gave his assurance that the Union government will quickly find the means to deliver transport resources to the Bryansk potato growers.

Moscow City Soviet Workers Help With Harvest

LD0710013990

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 6 October in its "Vremya" newscast carries a two-minute report on the harvest in Moscow Oblast.

The announcer says: "In connection with the critical situation over the harvesting of vegetables in Moscow Oblast, the Presidium of the Moscow City Soviet has called on all labor collectives and citizens to take part in agricultural work on 6-7 October."

Reporter A. Barkhatov says that the Moscow Soviet seemed to be the first to respond to its own call, with staff of the city executive committee and deputies working in Dmitrovskiy state farm. As a reward, they can have 10 kilos of potatoes for a day's work. He points to the bag he has picked himself as condition for being granted an interview.

S.B. Stankevich, deputy chairman of Moscow City Soviet, says: "Here you can see as never before the chain of total coercion. We force some people to grow them, even though it is not profitable for them; we force others to transport them—I mean the truck drivers; we force a third group to sell them, although it is not profitable for them. And the fourth group, that is to say the consumers, have to buy what there is, because there is no choice anyway. That is to say, we also force them to take what there is. Then finally, Moscow City Soviet, to top it all off, is forced to force them, thus closing the circle. We must get away from this system of total coercion, and I hope that next year we will not need this sort of action."

Barkhatov then asks: "What awaits Muscovites this winter as a whole? After all, Moscow City Soviet has gone out and, among other things, has stored up some potatoes for itself. So all sorts of rumors could certainly start going round."

Stankevich replies: "On no, you know we had a discussion in the field, and decided not to take anything for ourselves, but to send it all to the shops, thereby saying that we are fully counting on what there will be in the shops, and we are not expecting any catastrophes or disasters. That will not happen, I can say quite definitely. It will be difficult, but I can see no reason for panic statements about impeding starvation."

Transport Problems Exacerbate Harvest Situation

PM0810152790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[M. Petrov article under the "Theme of the Day" rubric: "More on Potatoes"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The unwieldy structure of our procurement organizations and the absence of economic freedom are an even greater hindrance now than the bad weather. That is particularly evident from the way that transport is being used during this peak time. I. Taburyanskaya has reported from the Railway Ministry press center that by 3 October there were 6,544 freight cars of vegetables and fruit across the country waiting to be unloaded. Another 2,405 freight cars of potatoes are waiting in line. In Tyumen Oblast's Nizhnevartovsk alone, 36 freight cars have been waiting to be unloaded since 28 September. The municipal fruit and vegetable depots in Alma Ata and Dzhambul are in no hurry to receive potatoes. They are paying the railroad workers fines but since they are not independent, the fines do not come out of their pockets.

It will take 220 million rubles [R] to save the potatoes rotting in Russia's fields. Compare that with the following figure. To equip an average private farm costs R50,000-70,000. How many real farms could be helped

to stand on their own feet using the money which is essentially being squandered?

Today the government has agreed to buy potatoes from Poland and Germany. We will buy them and eat them. But tomorrow—will it be all back to work in the fields again? No, wherever you look, the potatoes rotting in the field right now are a powerful argument in the debate for the victory of common sense.

Harvest Progress in Tselinograd Oblast Noted

PM0810111990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 90 First Edition p 4

[Colonel A. Ladin report under the "Harvest-90" rubric: "Roads Which Have To Be Taken"]

[Excerpt] Tselinograd Oblast—Our correspondent is compiling a report from Tselinograd Oblast.

The combine harvesters are reaping the last hectares of grain crops. As of today, over 2,816,000 hectares have been harvested in all just from Tselinograd Oblast's grain fields, from which 3,646,000 tonnes of grain have been threshed. This is pleasing news. However, the days of fine weather have given way to October's rain and mud. Now all hopes are pinned on the drivers. It is up to them to ship the grain to the reception centers and elevators. [passage omitted]

Stroyev Says Farm Situation 'Not Improving'

LD0610175590 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Soviet farmers are interested in transition to a market economy most of all. (?So says) Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Yegor Stroyev. The situation in farming is not improving. Farmers are not in a position to decide their destiny or dispose of the fruits of their work. The agrarian sector accounts for 70 percent of consumer goods in the country and for 90 percent of food products.

If we fail to find a way to ensure its transition to a free market, talking about a free market economy will be pointless, said Yegor Stroyev.

Poultry Industry Decline Blamed on Grain Shortage

PM0810142390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the "Round and About" rubric: "The Golden Egg..."]

[Text] For the first time the most stable agricultural sector—poultry farming—has recorded a fall in production. In the first nine months of the year it recorded a production shortfall of 1.7 billion eggs. This has been immediately felt by consumers, primarily in Moscow and Leningrad, where eggs have disappeared from sale and there is frequently no poultry meat. The market price for eggs in Moscow has reached astronomical levels—10 rubles and more for 10.

In the view of V. Fisinin, general director of the Soyuzptitseprom VPNO [expansion unknown], the reason lies in the shortage of high-quality mixed feed, as a result of which poultry factories have had to reduce the numbers of laying hens. For its part the mixed feed industry has failed to received 1.3 million tonnes of soybean oil cake which was to have been imported in the second half of the year, not to mention other essential protein additives from Soviet suppliers.

It is proposed to redirect a proportion of poultry farming output to Moscow and Leningrad from other parts of the country in the immediate future.

Military

Last Nuclear-Armed Sub Scrapped in Baltic

PM0510140790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Report by L. Yashina from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The last Soviet nuclear-equipped submarine in the Baltic has been destroyed [unichtozhena]. Here is a report from our correspondent:

[Yashina] Today everyone has grasped that a further arms buildup is senseless. There will be no winners in a nuclear war. During his visit to Finland Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of the Soviet intention to turn the Baltic Sea into a nuclear-free zone. During the past two years several submarines bristling with ballistic missiles have been destroyed. This is the last one: diesel submarine No. 467. And so the Baltic is nuclear-free. You see the crew's farewell ceremony on the ship. It was attended by representatives of local city authorities, the press, and a group of naval arms cuts observers of the Peace to the Oceans Committee.

Unfortunately we have so far reported only on what is being removed from our Navy. We would also like to know what ships, what cruisers, are being removed from other navies. Do you have any information to this effect?

[I.G. Smirnov, chairman of a public group of observers of USSR Navy cuts] Yes, we have concluded an agreement with a similar public organization in the United States—the Center for Defense Information—which is making a documentary on the withdrawal of a number of warships from the U.S. Navy.

The next stage is negotiations on naval disarmament, which are necessary. As we all know, there is a current positive trend in the world toward arms and armed forces reduction, and it is the specific task of our new committee—an organ of people's diplomacy—to focus the attention of the world public on the need to include major powers' navies in the disarmament process.

Soviet Soldiers Selling Weapons to East Germans

PM0510143890 London MOSCOW NEWS in English No 18, 28 Sep-4 Oct 90 p 15

[Report by Yuriy Shpakov: "Red Army Swap Shop"]

[Text] Soviet soldiers stationed in East Germany are supplementing their pay by selling their army issue Kalashnikov rifles, it was revealed recently by the Potsdam procurator's office. The meeting was open to the public and for the first time attended by Soviet legal experts specialising in military matters.

This year procurators' offices all over East Germany have been inundated with complaints against the Red Army. In Potsdam alone, where Germans estimate 200,000 Soviet troops are stationed, 400 complaints have already been received.

But the sale by Soviet soldiers of weapons to East and West Germans emerged as the most serious problem. The illegal trade went on quietly for years, but since the Berlin Wall fell it has reached frightening proportions.

The Soldiers accept anything from video tape recorders, booze, rusty old Mercedes, to Deutschmarks in payment for a Kalashnikov submachine gun.

For the first time the East German People's Police has been given a list of names of Soviet servicemen suspected of arms trading.

At the Potsdam meeting Colonel Dmitriyev, the Soviet military procurator, said: "Almost all arms sales by Soviet servicemen have been provoked by German partners who are involved in criminal business. What Soviet soldier can stand firm at the sight of a Western car?

"It is a fact that since the beginning of 1990 there has been a higher incidence of Germans attacking Soviet servicemen in East Germany, than of Soviets attacking Germans. Our soldiers are often beaten up and even shot at from passing cars. The windows of Soviet barracks overlooking public thoroughfares get smashed daily."

Colonel Dmitriyev also listed a whole catelogue of attacks on Soviet ammunition and fuel dumps.

At present one of the gravest problems facing the the Potsdam commandant's office is a threatened attack on a Soviet barracks on October 3 to celebrate German unification. The threat came in an anonymous phone call from right-wing extremists.

Soviet General Denies Sales

PM09101001 90 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 90 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent N. Belan report under the rubric "Sensation That Never Was": "Larisa Through the Looking Glass"]

[Excerpts] When we went to Potsdam we tried in vain to find the celebrated Larisa F., the woman who, on behalf of 400 wives of officers belonging to a Soviet unit at the Potsdam garrison and "desperate for help," is supposed to have written a letter to Chancellor Kohl asking not to be sent back to the Soviet Union. This report, which first appeared in the BERLINER MORGENPOST, has been repeated by many mass media throughout the world.

"I have to disappoint you: There is no Larisa F. in our unit," unit commander Lieutenant Colonel V. Bolshakov told me. "Indeed, we do not have that many women here. In all there are 322. And they are not all here right now: Some 47 families are on furlough in the Soviet Union, and several women are absent for family reasons. So, if such a letter did exist, it was largely a forgery. Including the statement that our unit is to be sent to an encampment in an area of enhanced radiation. In fact, our new deployment location is 150 km from Chernobyl, but living conditions there are normal and there is a well-equipped military camp. I have just come back from there."

"I have met several times with the women and we discussed the reports which have appeared," Colonel V. Senin, chief of the unit's political department, said, taking up Bolshakov's account. "There is indeed concern over the relocation: What will the situation be like there with housing, schools, kindergartens, and jobs. All the rest is an exaggeration, to put it mildly."

Of course I was not able to meet with all the servicemen's wives. But those I did manage to talk with were indignant: This mythical Larisa F. was writing in our name too. [passage omitted]

We arrived here the day after a TV news program carried a report that our servicemen at the Potsdam garrison are trading their weapons, including surface-to-air missiles and artillery shells. This Soviet TV report sent a shock wave through the officers and ensigns of the Western Group of Forces. Where had this information come from, and who stood to gain from portraying our military servicemen as a gang ready to sell anything they can, even weapons and ammunition, just to get rich? There were many questions of that kind, and people were angry. But their emotions, even if just, do not constitute an argument, of course. So we went to Major General V. Kalpakov, chief of the Potsdam garrison, for an explanation.

"The report about the sale of weapons and ammunition is a dirty lie," he said. "All this can be easily checked. I am telling you officially: Not a single shell or weapon has disappeared from our depots or subunits. I have been here three years and I know of no such instances. As for missiles, we have never had any nor do we have any now. Why do people spread such rumors! Has there not been enough dirt already thrown at the Army? Someone stands to gain a great deal from these fabrications about a complete moral and ethical degradation of our troops."

Cases of Soldiers Seeking Asylum Detailed

LD0910170890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Yaroshevskiy]

[Text] Prague, 9 Oct (TASS) —The names of five Soviet servicemen from the Central Group of Forces who left their units and requested political asylum in Czechoslovakia are today known to the whole country. Articles about them have drawn a natural reaction from readers as well as questions. With the aim of clarifying a complicated situation, the Soviet Embassy in Prague organized a news conference with Colonel General E. Vorobyev, commander of the Central Group of Forces.

The majority of questions from Czechoslovak journalists concerned Private Petr Abolentsev, who left his unit on 12 August. He was detained by the police on 8 September. The Soviet side was informed by the Czechoslovak military prosecutor's office, but not immediately, some time later. P. Abolentsev's parents found out that he was alive and well six weeks after his disappearance.

Having discovered that serviceman P. Abolentsev had requested political asylum and was in a refugee camp in the town of Zastavka near Brno, Col. Gen. E. Vorobyev sent a letter to responsible bodies in Czechoslovakia asking for the Soviet soldier to be handed over, or at least to meet with him. In both cases permission was denied.

P. Abolentsev's parents arrived in Czechoslovakia on 1 October. After talking to them, he applied to withdraw his request for political asylum and returned to his unit. Soviet officers who accompanied his parents exerted no influence on the serviceman's decision. Statements by local officials claiming that he was subjected to unlawful treatment are groundless, noted Col. Gen. E. Vorobyev.

Under Soviet law, P. Abolentsev is a deserter. He undoubtedly knows what lies in store for a serviceman who deserts his unit. However, on this occasion, said Col. Gen. E. Vorobyev in answer to a question from a Czechoslovak journalist, neither Abolentsev, Temnikov, nor Maslyayev face punishment. Maslyayev is currently serving in the Turkestan military district, and Abolentsev has been transferred there at his parents' request. Temnikov's service is due to end soon.

T. Zaripov and I. Naumov are in a refugee camp in Czechoslovakia.

Newspaper Interviews General Moiseyev, Wife

91UM0003A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 2

[Report on an interview with General Mikhail Alekseyevich Moiseyev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff, and his wife Galina Iosifovna by special correspondent Yelena Agapova: "A Military Family Is a Special Union"]

[Text] **Good government begins at home. That is what Americans say. And that is why the personal life of an individual in American society is held so highly. Both of a worker and of the President, whose personal life is not a sealed book in the United States. The article "First Lady of the American Army," which appeared in our newspaper on 19 July, became yet another corroboration of this.**

We will recall that this was an interview by American journalist Paula Lee Potts with Alma Powell, the wife of General Colin Powell, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The material for our newspaper was kindly made available by the American military journal MILITARY LIFESTYLE (Military Way of Life). In return, the Americans requested that our correspondent visit the family of Army General M. Moiseyev and prepare similar material.

Our meeting with Army General Mikhail Alekseyevich Moiseyev, first deputy USSR minister of defense and chief of the General Staff, and his wife was held several days before the beginning of his official visit to the United States, which begins today, 30 September.

I will not conceal the fact that I wanted very much to see the Moiseyevs together, husband and wife. I received an invitation to their home. But to catch Mikhail Alekseyevich there, no matter how much he wanted to help the correspondent, turned out to be a hopeless cause. The chief of the General Staff is not his own boss. He has no days off. He is already at work at 0630. That is where we met, in a building on Arbat Square. I entered the office of the chief of the General Staff at exactly 1000.

On meeting, a tall amiable individual got up from behind a table. The eyes are intelligent and clear. In talking with him, you immediately sense that you are treated as an equal.

The chief of the General Staff could spare the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent 55 minutes. In view of his tight schedule, this is a lot of time. But during this time I was able to ask no more than 10 questions. And to have a look round his office, which did not seem very big to me. And, in the end, I was able to compare the friendly person sitting in front of me with that Army General Moiseyev whose thoroughly official pictures I have seen in the press many times.

I was at the Moiseyevs' home a day before this visit. I drank tea with Galina Iosifovna, his wife, in a cozy kitchen. And I sat in the same place where Mikhail Alekseyevich usually drinks his tea. The housewife spent three hours with the correspondent. She is cordial and amiable. I say this without any exaggeration. In situations like this, a woman's intuition works without fail. And, indeed, these qualities do not lend themselves to simulation.

I spent a total of four hours with these people altogether. I think that no other correspondent has had this kind of opportunity before. What is more, I was the first journalist to be in the home of the chief of the General Staff,

about whose life rumors can weave so many conjectures that at times it is impossible to separate fact from fiction.

Why are rumors so tenacious? Because it is not done to relate facts from the personal life of leaders of such a rank and their families. We do not have this kind of a tradition. Today it is hardly possible to surprise anyone with a photo story from the family of worker Ivanov, but it is virtually impossible to get concurrence for this from Minister Petrov. Nevertheless, it is necessary to create such a tradition.

As a matter of fact, our interview with Mikhail Alekseyevich Moiseyev began with these thoughts.

"You know, I do not cease to be amazed by the inventiveness of those who like to compose all kinds of cock-and-bull stories," says my interviewee. "What blood ties they attribute to me and my wife. But she and I, incidentally, come from the most ordinary worker families..."

It seems to me that these words of the chief of the General Staff are one more argument in favor of today's article.

Their biographies are worthy of respect. Both are from the Far East. The little village of Malyy Iver in Svobodnenskiy Rayon. A railroad stop in an out-of-the-way place. This is where the future chief of the General Staff was born. The closest school is six kilometers away. The family was poor. Mother, father, and three sisters... Once, the Moiseyevs' little house burned to the ground. They survived...

Galina Iosifovna comes from Blagoveshchensk. Her life also was difficult. Before light frosts settled in she went to school barefooted. Her mother was very ill with asthma. Her father died early.

However, even their life together was never easy.

"During our years of service, we moved 20 times," Mikhail Alekseyevich continues our conversation. "The geography covered the west to the east. Daughter Vika changed school seven times. Every two or three years we collected our things and headed for a new garrison."

I know that even today Galina Iosifovna cannot get rid of the feeling that this Moscow apartment is temporary. That once again it will be necessary to go somewhere. But without the children, who have their own families. Son Vyacheslav is a lieutenant and is serving on Kamchatka. The daughter's husband is an officer. They are now living in a residence hall at the Frunze Academy, where the young Moiseyevs got started at one time.

Well, if you want to be militarily accurate, then everything began, of course, with tank school. By a happy coincidence for them the school was moved to the Blagoveshchensk vicinity. Once, she was invited to join a school ensemble. She danced well, and she sang songs from the repertoire of Kristalinska, who was in fashion in those years. It was then that Moiseyev, who was a cadet in his last year, noticed the attractive girl. By that time she had finished school and received an elementary school teacher's diploma. But it was difficult getting a teaching job, and at first she had to work as a telephone operator. They were married after his graduation, in 1962. (Incidentally, General Powell's family was started in that same year).

"Without the support of my wife, and her understanding, I do not know whether I could have finished the academy," says Mikhail Alekseyevich. "At that time, I was getting 200 rubles [R] for four persons, and we paid R50 for the apartment. It was only later that they gave us an apartment on Sadovyy. Slavik was little. Galina was not working. You also have to buy an apple for the children... Help mother. We sent her money from the time I was a lieutenant. She had a pension of a little more than 80 rubles..."

Is there not a lot in this story that is familiar? It is typical for those who tied their life to the Army. It has been correctly noted about this life: The life is not paradise, and it is not hell—it is in between, a soldier's life exactly.

Galina Iosifovna tried everywhere to work. She got a job wherever she could. She was even a homeworker—together with other women from the compound she wove nets. She did community volunteer work. Her last job was as a teacher in knitting courses in the Officers Club. This was when Mikhail Alekseyevich was already the commander of forces in the Far East Military District. Nevertheless, she earned 20 years of service. Fourteen of them were in elementary classes in school.

School requires a special discussion. Her eyes even lit up when we began to talk about school matters. A teacher has to be born. She, it seems, was born to be one. There is a school right next to the Moiseyevs' home. A very ordinary one, like hundreds in Moscow. It is the last bell there, graduation evening—she cannot disregard it. She takes a look. Stands, looks. She recalls her pupils. Some of them send letters to their teacher to this day.

In the conversation with Mikhail Alekseyevich, I could not help asking: What qualities do you value most in your wife.

He answered without thinking: "She is fair. This is the main thing. And she likes people."

I heard from Galina Iosifovna: "The happy person is one who does not like himself too much. Who does a lot for others." That is quite a philosophy.

Perhaps that is why the Moiseyevs have many friends from the lieutenant days. Life went well, they say, because of good and kind people. Good friends who are not selected according to rank. There are the Ovsyannikovs, for example, Nikolay and Antonina. He served as a warrant officer. Galina Iosifovna explained that, as people say, when you are in difficulty, they will come to your rescue.

The Moiseyevs can recall a lot of garrisons where people lived like one family. In the Far East at Krasnaya Rechka a kind of tradition was born, not without the help of Galina Iosifovna. In the summer there the sun does not set for a long time. The women prepared a common table for the return of their husbands from work. Right on the street. A lot of good culinary hands were available. A young family arrives, and their household goods are still in transit. She asks how she can help. Of course, she worked on the wives' council. What officer's wife can escape this? Especially if her husband's service took place at a small military post. Amateur art activities, sports competitions, holidays for children... There was all of this. But she recalls with particular feeling how concerned the wives were for the soldiers. Not only on 23 February [Soviet Army and Navy Day]. And if she lived on a military post today, Galina Iosifovna would gladly become utterly engrossed in this work.

No matter what I talked about with the Moiseyevs, one way or another we always ended up talking about the life of the families of the servicemen. This is natural. The fact that I am the wife of an officer, it seems to me, imparted a lot of confidentiality to our discussion.

It is impossible for a military person without a family, Mikhail Alekseyevich believes. Even for a fanatic who does not see anything else but the service.

Today an enormous burden of problems has fallen to the General Staff: the reduction of forces and arms, withdrawal of our units from the countries of Eastern Europe, the movement of thousands of families under conditions of a housing crisis, military reform... It is a great responsibility! However, was there ever a time when there were few concerns in this establishment? Within two months of Mikhail Alekseyevich assuming this post, the operation to withdraw forces from Afghanistan began. Everything had to be foreseen to protect the lives of our boys. The first important and very serious matter in the new post. Where did he derive his strength? In his collective and from his friends. But to a large extent, from his family.

I reminded him of the well-known formula for happiness: It is when you happily go to work in the morning, and return home in the evening with satisfaction. "That is exactly the way it is with me," smiled Mikhail Alekseyevich.

To my great surprise, I learned that the chief of the General Staff reads the letters in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that appear under the heading "Very Personal." He recalled the title of the last article—"In Response to the Slavic Woman." In his opinion, the column is very important and meaningful. Especially for cadets who are just starting to raise a family.

And once again our conversation is about the family. I pose this question: "What awaits the family of a military man under market conditions?"

He answers:

"A whole series of measures are envisioned, including an increase in salaries from R80 to R150. We will not allow the families of servicemen to end up living below the poverty line..."

On the day of my meeting with Mikhail Alekseyevich, exercises began in one of the military districts. The chief of the General Staff flew there the same day. He returned home at night. In the morning he was in the office at 0630 as usual. One cannot help but wonder: What is left for Moiseyev, the human being, in such an intense life?

It appears that he finds the time to read. In the summer, when he has a free hour, he is not averse to taking a scythe in his hands, which he learned to use as a child. He swims and skis well. But he can only do the latter during leave. And very occasionally on a Sunday. On graduation from school he had four first-class ratings (skiing, cycle racing, shooting, and military triathlon).

What was the last thing he read?

He answers this question with particular satisfaction: "Valentin Pikul's 'Eighteen Bayonet Wounds. Historical Sketches.'" And then he talks for quite a while about the Russian General Leontiy Korennyy, who received 18 bayonet wounds in battles at Leipzig in 1813. Mikhail Alekseyevich has a particular interest in memoirs and military historical literature.

Galina Iosifovna also prefers reading. Of course, she knits beautifully. It is not without reason that she taught knitting classes. I saw a macrame in her home which she made skillfully with her own hands. And she likes the theater very much. Last year, the Moiseyevs saw eight plays. But this is an exception to the rule. Galina Iosifovna is distressed that this year the whole family was only able to get out to see Zadornov.

I understand very well that a presentation about any family that is based on several hours of conversation is rather incomplete and one-sided. Which again brings to mind the thought: The more the veil is lifted from the personal life of leaders at the higher level, the fewer there will be of all kinds of babblers who are ready enough to nickname any leader a functionary or conservative, rightist or leftist, populist or what have you. Then there will be no basis for hanging labels or distorting the truth.

I would like to say this about the Moiseyevs: They are just like other people. Good people. A family like other families. With their own joys, problems, and principles. There is nothing to add or subtract here.

It is unlikely that I will forget the telephone conversation to which I was a witness in the office of the chief of the General Staff. Mikhail Alekseyevich talked for five minutes in total. But this conversation revealed a lot to me. He was informed of an accident with a boy. Frightful skin burns. American doctors offered to help. But everything came to a standstill because of lack of transport for

the victim. Whom to turn to? To the military, of course. That very day, an aircraft flew the boy to the United States.

Today the chief of the General Staff and his wife are leaving for that country. I think they will read this issue of the newspaper on the aircraft, on the way to that same General Powell and his wife Alma, about whose family our reader already knows much.

Yazov Addresses Defense Trade Union Congress

LD0410064790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] The constituent congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Manual and White-Collar Workers of the USSR Armed Forces has started its work in Moscow.

In the system of the USSR Ministry of Defense, there are now 18 sectoral trade unions. This makes it extremely difficult to resolve many social questions—specifically, the provision of medical care, housing, and the organization of labor protection.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Yazov, USSR defense minister, attended the congress and spoke.

Arkhipov Interviewed on Army, Trade Unions' Role

90SV0103B Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 90 First Edition pp 1-2

[Report on interview with Army General V. Arkhipov, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of rear services of the USSR Armed Forces, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given: "The Army and Trade Unions: Facets of Cooperation"]

[Text] **More than three months ago, by a decision of the Secretariat of the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], an organizational committee was formed for the preparation and conduct of a congress of trade union organizations of workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy. The principle aim is to create an authoritative organ capable of defending the interests of the working person in all Army and Navy structures. There is talk of the Federation of Trade Unions of Workers and Employees of the Armed Forces, which, on a voluntary basis, will unite trade unions organized in all services of the Armed Forces and other trade associations that equate to them.**

Many unresolved socioeconomic problems have piled up in the trade union organizations that function in the Army and Navy. That is why, in the opinion of the organizational committee headed by AUCCTU Secretary G. Bashtanyuk, it is necessary to have a trade union organ that performs as a constructive opponent to the leadership of the Ministry of Defense in resolving social questions.

In this connection the editorial staff asked Army General V. Arkhipov, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of rear services of the USSR Armed Forces, to answer a number of questions.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] What, in your opinion, is the place and role of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Workers and Employees of the Armed Forces and its organs under the conditions of one-man command that operates in the Army and Navy?

[Arkhipov] One-man command is one of the basic principles in building the Armed Forces. In the course of military reform its democratic and legal basis is being strengthened, the formation of new institutions is taking place, for example, the assembly of officers, and the permanent efficiency rating commission is acquiring experience and strength. An orderly system of selection structures will be established in the course of a radical perestroyka of party-political organs. I think that the creation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Workers and Employees of the Armed Forces is in line with these processes.

The Ministry of Defense has interpreted with understanding the statement on the self-sufficiency of trade unions, and their independence from organs of state control and military command and from political and public organizations. We hope that the association of Army and Navy trade unions within the framework of the Federation will, first, promote the consolidation of military and labor collectives and reinforce the unity of their actions for a qualitative resolution of defense tasks at all levels of Armed Forces structures. Second, the establishment of independent trade union organs, cooperating with organs of the military leadership on an equal basis, will make it possible for them to more fully defend, and for us to give better consideration to, the legal rights and interests of workers and employees.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] In this connection, is it not time to review individual and previously adopted normative acts that affect the interests of workers and employees? In particular, questions concerning the assignment of housing and sanatoria and health resort services. Will there be a change in the procedure for worker and employee use of military medical facilities and the provision of commodities through the military trade organizations?

[Arkhipov] Military legislation, including normative documents concerning workers and employees, are based on all-Union legislative acts and decrees of the government. In conformity with the requirements of these documents, workers and employees of the Army and Navy who live in cities and urban settlements are furnished housing by the local soviets on general principles. Commanders of troops of military districts and fleets have the right in individual cases to grant them living space from the Ministry of Defense inventory. As for workers and employees who live outside towns and urban settlements, living space is assigned to them at the

place of work at the expense of the housing inventory of the military units. Economically accountable enterprises of the Ministry of Defense have the capability to provide housing for workers and employees from their own inventories.

The housing problem is one of the most critical problems for us in the Armed Forces as well. Despite the measures that are being taken, we have not been able to improve the housing situation. Now among servicemen alone there are almost 175,000 families who have not been provided apartments, and, with the completion of the withdrawal of troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, their number will increase to 200,000. Nevertheless, last year one out of every nine apartments assigned by the Ministry of Defense was given to workers and employees.

At the present time the USSR Government is developing measures to accelerate the resolution of the housing problem in the country. A national special program was recently adopted for the social support of servicemen and members of their families and persons discharged from active military service. Regulations on the procedures for providing living space in the Soviet Army and Navy will also be revised.

About sanitarium-resort support: Five percent of the passes to sanatoria and three percent of the preferential passes at military tourist centers are now allotted to workers and employees of organizations and institutions of the Ministry of Defense. In addition, starting in 1989 economically accountable enterprises and organizations are granted the right to acquire passes for workers and employees to military sanatoria and rest homes. USSR Ministry of Defense Order No. 205 of 1976, which regulates the organization of sanatorium-health resort support in the Army and Navy, will be reworked during 1990-1991, taking into account new laws on defense and the status of the servicemen.

In all military hospitals 10 percent of the beds are earmarked for the treatment of civilians with complicated ailments and injuries, mainly for members of families of servicemen, and for workers and employees. Workers and employees are also served by military medical organs in closed military facilities, remote garrisons, and groups of forces. Unfortunately, not everywhere in the country has the capability to satisfy these requirements. Therefore it is not possible at the present time to make a fundamental change in the medical service procedure for workers and employees, for example, to assume support for all of them in military medical establishments. Only urgent medical help is given to all personnel, including workers and employees.

As for trade services, it is necessary here that the trade unions fully utilize workers' rights and public control. Regulations concerning these organs were introduced by order of the USSR Ministry of Defense No. 135 of 9 April 1990. The regulations that were previously in effect in this vitally important sphere have been revised in the direction of reinforcing control over adherence to the principles of social justice in the distribution and sale of commodities.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Pay for workers and employees of the Armed Forces who work in preschool and medical institutions and in apartment operation services is noticeably lower than for similar categories of workers of civilian departments. What are the prospects for eliminating this injustice?

[Arkhipov] As is known, in accordance with decrees of the USSR Government, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the AUCCTU, new salary conditions have been affirmed for workers of nonproduction branches of the national economy, including children's preschool institutions and the housing and utilities administration, and for medical workers. In addition, it is envisaged that an increase in rates and wages for these workers will be implemented at the expense of the resources of the enterprises and organizations themselves, and also to the extent that the Union republics and the ministries find the monetary resources for these purposes.

But the fact is that the workers at our children's preschool institutions and municipal services and medicine are maintained due to budgetary appropriations according to an estimate of the Ministry of Defense. I should say that under conditions of a reduction in appropriations to maintain the Army and Navy, the problem of finding the monetary resources to increase rates and wages is becoming more and more critical.

Considering the social significance of the problem, the Ministry of Defense made a decision to increase the salaries of workers in the housing and utilities administration and children's preschool institutions starting on 1 October 1990. Starting on that date, new rates and position salaries will be introduced for medical personnel, for whom the date of the introduction of the new wage conditions would commence on 1 November 1991. In addition, wages will correspond to the level of civilian ministries and departments.

Moreover, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems supported the proposal of the Ministry of Defense on retaining the previously paid benefits and compensation that were granted workers before the introduction of the new wage conditions. In particular, the introduced rates and official pay to workers of the housing and utilities administration and children's preschool institutions have been set at a level of the defense branches, or 10 percent higher than similar rates and wages in effect in civilian ministries and departments.

For the purpose of strengthening cadres and attracting highly qualified specialists, by a decision of the government the payment of a percentage increment for continuous work on the order of 25 percent of pay (of rate) has been established for all workers employed in the Army and Navy.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Do you envisage the introduction for workers and employees of the Armed Forces of additional territorial benefits similar to those established by legislation of the Union republics?

[Arkhipov] During the elaboration of the Union treaty, proposals will be introduced on determining the legal position of military units, establishments, enterprises, and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Defense that are situated on the territory of Union republics. It is contemplated that republic legislation in the sphere of social and work benefits will be applied to workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy.

At the present time, benefits and compensation provided for by legislative acts of the Union republics do not apply to workers and employees of the Army and Navy.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] To what degree should guarantees be applied to workers and employees during the transition to a market economy?

[Arkhipov] This is a very important question that troubles practically everybody. I can assure you that guarantees envisaged for workers and employees of the national economy by the laws of the USSR in connection with the transition to work under conditions of a market economy, of course, will apply fully to workers and employees of the Armed Forces as well.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] How does the leadership of the Ministry of Defense view the idea of concluding a general agreement with the Federation of Trade Unions of the Armed Forces on the development of the social sphere—expansion of the network of health centers, and the construction of children's preschool institutions, pioneer camps, and sports facilities? What are the capabilities of the Ministry of Defense here?

[Arkhipov] As is known, the draft of the statute of the Federation of Trade Unions of Workers and Employees of the USSR Armed Forces contains a provision that the central council of the Federation conclude an agreement with the USSR Ministry of Defense on questions of organization, conditions, safety, and wages, compliance with labor legislation, employment, price formation, ecological safety, and housing and amenities services for workers and employees. The leadership of the Ministry of Defense is not against the conclusion of such an agreement. However, it must be bilateral. Obligations on the part of the Ministry of Defense in the area of improving working conditions and the social and everyday living sphere must be backed up by appropriate obligations on the part of the trade unions in maintaining work discipline and the quality of work of workers and employees. Trade union organizations, it seems to me, must also scrutinize the production effort and display concern about increasing its efficiency, growth in labor productivity, and compliance with safety measures, and not to permit poor management and wastefulness. More opportunities will appear then to improve conditions of work and to increase its compensation.

The trade unions also cannot, as I see it, stand aside from the education of workers, the development of their work and sociopolitical involvement, broadening their cultural outlook, improving their way of life, and all of those things that elevate an individual as a person. Today as never before, the significance of the creativity and efficiency of work is growing, and, of course, of the activity of trade union organizations in the sphere of social and legal protection of workers and their physical and spiritual development.

This also presupposes the direct participation of representatives of the Federation in the elaboration of draft social programs and normative documents that affect workers, employees, and labor collectives. It is not ruled out that there can be alternative versions of these documents. Sensible proposals and weighty arguments will be considered during the revision of drafts in order to raise the legal and social protection of workers and employees. We have to cooperate more in the search for ways to the best resolution of social problems.

Armed Forces Civilian Workers Set Up Trade Union

PM1010095790 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 90 First Edition p 1

[Report by F. Semyanovskiy: "Trade Union Federation Created"]

[Text] The constituent congress of the Federation of Armed Forces Workers and Employees Unions ended at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 4 October.

The congress announced the creation of the Federation of the USSR Armed Forces Workers and Employees Unions and declared its independence of state, economic, and political organs and other social organizations.

After a detailed discussion and the submission of numerous amendments, the congress delegates adopted the new federation's statutes and endorsed the powers of the federation council's members.

The federation council chairman was elected from a list of candidates. The chairman is Spartak Aleksandrovich Arzhavkin.

The congress also elected the Federation of the USSR Armed Forces Workers and Employees Unions' representatives to the USSR trade union center and delegates to the 19th USSR Trade Union Congress.

Congress delegates were addressed by Colonel General N. Shlyaga, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Defense Industry To Double Civilian Production

LD0410173690 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Soviet defence industries will almost double their civilian production between 1991 and 1995 if a national conversion programme is adopted. Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Oleg Baklanov has told the GLASNOST weekly.

Civilian production at defence-related plants in the five years may be worth over 270 billion rubles, he said.

The programme, which was discussed by the presidential council recently, "is open to innovative ideas" and "should fit in with market economy plans," Baklanov said.

He said in the interview, pubished today, that already half of the Soviet defence industry's output is civilian products intended for general industrial or consumer use.

He added, however, that it would be a "harmful illusion" to expect the defence sector to quickly meet consumer demand for refrigerators, electronic appliances and other household equipment.

Defence industries only accounted for 6.4 percent of the country's basic production assets, Baklanov explained.

He warned that conversion, although desirable, should not disrupt existing strategic parity. Guided by reasonable defence sufficiency theory, the Soviet Union, he said, had cut defence spending to 70 billion roubles this year from 76 billion in 1989, whereas the U.S. increased its defence appropriations to 306 billion dollars from 300 billion last year.

'Shchit' Picket Called Act of 'Hooliganism'

PM0510133190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Pronin under the "Pertinent Comments" rubric: "Playing on Other People's Grief"]

[Text] A recent issue of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI reported that Major General N. Smirnov, military commandant of Moscow, (incidentally, he is in fact a lieutenant general) "was personally in charge of breaking up... a picket" organized by a new organization—the Council of Servicemen's Parents. The report ends with "lofty" phrases proclaiming that one N. Moskovchenko "boxed a general in the face," but failed to be challenged to a duel as the "old rules of a Russian officer's honor" require.

As a matter of fact I, along with other officers and soldiers, witnessed everything that the newspaper described with obvious sympathy for the organizers of the "picket." The MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI article, which put an extremely peculiar interpretation on the events, forced me to take up my pen.

What really happened in front of the Defense Ministry building? There was a demonstration, organized by leaders of the not unknown "Shchit" [Shield] Union according to the now approved stereotype, which cannot be described as anything but playing on the grief of the soldiers' mothers. The event was orchestrated by V. Urazhtsev, one of the "Shchit" cochairmen and now an RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] people's deputy. Loudspeaker calls "to eliminate these generals," "destroy the palace," in which they are "ensconced," and "call the killers to account" and so on were used to draw attention and ensure a "crowd," as always without particular success. All this created an extremely rowdy atmosphere around the group of 50-60 people by the Defense Ministry building. There was something unnatural in the fact that there were a few women in mourning among this hubbub, bustle, and "pursuit" of officers going into or emerging from the building. I thought all this incompatible with maternal grief. It is a very great pity that some people are involving mothers, overwhelmed by their grave irreparable loss, into such "events" in order to achieve their dubious political ends, mercilessly subjecting their stricken hearts to further ordeals.

You can understand a mother's eyes dim with grief, especially if, regardless of the real cause of her son's death, people keep suggesting to her with some eloquence that officers and generals are to blame for this, they should not be trusted, there is no point in listening to them, and they are murderers. I repeat, you can understand and—albeit with difficulty—explain the impulses of a woman reduced to a semiconscious state by a situation deliberately set up by the "picket's" organizers when she tried to strike Lt. Gen. N. Smirnov with a funeral portrait photograph. The general, who had come out to speak to the demonstrators, only just had time to put up his arm otherwise the blow would have struck him on the head. The portrait was somewhat dented, but remained intact. Nevertheless the woman began to scream: "He has torn my son's portrait! Where are the journalists? Look!" Immediately a few people broke away from the group. They sat down on the lawn and began to chant, linking hands: "Murderers!"

To be honest, it was hard and shameful to watch this spectacle. I, like every officer and soldier, feel heart-rending pity for the mothers, whatever the circumstances under which they lost their sons. Each of us has a mother. What cold, calculating indifference has to possess you to repeatedly revive their grief and show off their suffering!

But as we can see, this is the plan espoused by people who are trying to further their ambition through maternal grief. Otherwise why take soldiers' mothers away from a constructive conversation with representatives of the Defense Ministry, the Main Political Directorate, and the Military Prosecutor's Office, who are prepared to afford the mothers all possible assistance

and do everything to ease their pain? The "picket" scenario outside the Defense Ministry building illustrates that "Shchit's" organizers have opposing aims. They are interested in reproducing the essentially unnatural state of confrontation with the army. Everything indicates their belief that any methods are justified for this. Moskovchenko, who was an officer in the recent past and is now a close associate of "Shchit's" leaders and a Moscow Soviet deputy, did this on that day. Seizing his moment and stealthily standing behind the commandant, Moskovchenko addressed Smirnov: "Comrade Lieutenant General!" A military man cannot help but react to this kind of address. This was obviously what was expected. When the general turned round unsuspectingly, Moskovchenko hurriedly hit him on the face and immediately hid behind the woman's back.

So we should not talk about nobility and honor here. It is well known that acts like these go by another name. Namely elementary, base, cowardly—and thus, particularly repugnant—hooliganism. I think that it would be right if Lt. Gen. N. Smirnov filed charges against Moskovchenko. Possibly foreseeing this turn of events, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, whose bias is no secret despite loud declarations of "independence," is endeavoring to draw a veil over the deputy's unsavory action in good time.

Troops in Moscow Given Higher Housing Priority

PM0910094590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Major S. Anisko: "Apartments for the Military—the Moscow City Soviet Adopts a Decision"]

[Text] More than 10,000 servicemen and their families in Moscow are without an apartment. The normative acts providing for the allocation of housing to servicemen assigned on the orders of the USSR defense minister to carry out their service in Ministry of Defense military units and establishments stationed in Moscow expire in 1990. Accordingly, the Moscow City Soviet has adopted the decision about which it informed journalists at a press conference 2 October.

The Moscow Gorispolkom [City Soviet Executive Committee] is instructed to research the possibility of allocating to servicemen an additional number of apartments in newly constructed blocks and housing-construction and housing cooperatives, and also of apartments in the old housing stock which have been vacated by civilians.

In 1991 servicemen will be allocated, from the Moscow Gorispolkom quota, a total of 50,000 square meters of housing space in newly constructed housing blocks and housing-construction and housing cooperatives, and 40,000 square meters in total of vacated (liable to reallocation) space in blocks in the old stock. The USSR Ministry of Defense will also be given the opportunity to commission 200,000 square meters of housing space through the efforts of its own construction organizations.

It is proposed that the Moscow housing registration authority compile a single waiting list with the aim of organizing the distribution of the entire housing stock allocated to and commissioned by the USSR Defense Ministry, including buildings belonging to housing-construction and housing cooperatives, to house servicemen performing their service in Moscow. It is proposed that in making entries in the register it should be guided by lists, supplied to the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Billeting and Maintenance Directorate, of unhoused servicemen performing their service in military units and establishments deployed in Moscow, indicating the serviceman's serial number and the date of the defense minister's order assigning him to Moscow, the members of his family, together with his privileges in accordance with the normative acts of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] and USSR Councils of Ministers and RSFSR and USSR legislation.

It is interesting to note that through this decision servicemen who have been serving in Moscow for more than five years and are still without housing are given the status of "citizens suffering greatest social hardship" and have the right to top priority in housing allocation.

To my question as to the timescale within which the more than 10,000 families of Moscow garrison servicemen would move into their own apartments, A. Osovtsov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Standing Comission on Social Policy, replied: "On an optimistic forecast—in 18 months, on a pessimistic forecast—in two years and three months."

Army Political Reform Working Group Created

PM0510100590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 First Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel V. Semenov: "In the Channel of Renewal"]

[Text] In execution of the USSR president's 3 September 1990 decree "On the Reform of the Political Organs of the USSR Armed Forces, the USSR KGB Troops, the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry Troops, and the Railroad Troops," by a decree of the USSR defense minister a working group has been formed under the leadership of the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It includes first deputies of the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, of the chief USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, of the commanders in chief, commanders, and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, of the chiefs of the USSR Defense Ministry cadres main directorate, the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate of military training establishments, and the USSR Defense Ministry Central Financial Directorate and Administration of Affairs. By agreement, representatives of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the USSR KGB, and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, to which the railroad troops are subordinate, are taking part in this group's activity.

There was a session of the working group to prepare a draft provision on military-political organs in the USSR Armed Forces. Colonel General N.I. Shlyaga, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report on the main aspects of the reform of the political organs.

The session pointed to the fundamentally new nature of the functions of the military-political organs and the tasks they are resolving. It was stressed that the need for the reform of the political organs is generated by the perestroyka processes in the country. The political organs, which justified their function in previous years, are under present conditions called on to give way to an institution which is new to the Armed Forces and other troops—military-political organs. Their creation and the connected fundamental transformation of political work are an important component of the military reform. The USSR president's decree assigns the future organs the task of implementing state policy in the field of the defense and security of the USSR and the education and social protection of servicemen.

In the report and during the discussion many constructive proposals were heard for the further improvement and amplification of a number of positions of the draft provision on military-political organs in the USSR Armed Forces. Together with the commanders they will assume responsibility for the education, discipline, and political and moral state of the personnel and for the safeguarding of the social and legal protection of servicemen and members of their families.

The session paid great attention to the problems of the vigorous and effective discussion of the draft provision with commanders and political workers, the party aktiv, and the army and navy public. The procedure for the working group's further activity was also specified.

MVD Troops' Publication Slated for Public Sale

PM0410131990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 First Edition p 4

[Interview with Colonel A. Gorlov by Lieutenant Colonel A. Semenyaka; place and date not given: "NA BOYEVOM POSTU—The Internal Troops' Periodical"—first paragraph is an editorial introduction]

[Text] In a few days, NA BOYEVOM POSTU, the periodical of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Internal Troops, will appear for the first time in "Soyuzpechat" kiosks. Our correspondent met with its chief editor, the writer Colonel A. Gorlov.

[Semenyaka] Aleksandr Georgiyevich, the ordinary reader is not familiar with the periodical's subject matter or its articles. The periodical has only been circulated among servicemen in the internal troops...

[Gorlov] Yes, that is true. But on the other hand, the central mass media, including KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, has reported on its articles. In terms of its content, it is really a new publication, although it has existed for 30 years.

[Semenyaka] So, what is the main aim of the periodical?

[Gorlov] To tell the whole truth, which is sometimes harsh, about the Internal Troops' service, and to reveal their state function to a broad range of readers.

[Semenyaka] It seems to me that the periodical has become available to readers in the whole Union rather late. But anyway, what will you entertain them with at the first encounter?

[Gorlov] We believe that the next issue will broaden the framework of subject matter that we have been accustomed to. It opens with an article by Lieutenant General V. Bakatin, member of the Presidential Council and USSR minister of internal affairs. The articles about events in regions of the Transcaucasus and Kirghizia will undoubtedly arouse keen interest.

There is a broad range of literary works. It will include a previously unpublished story by Agatha Christie, the beginning of V. Datsenko's tale "The Taiga Tells No Tales," and a literary investigation by Doctor of Legal Sciences A. Gurov and the journalist V. Ryabinin entitled "The Confessions of a Thief Within the Law."

[Semenyaka] Can you now subscribe to the journal and how much is the annual subscription?

[Gorlov] I will answer the second part of the question first. We have established two prices. The subscription price of an issue will be 70 kopeks and the normal retail price will be 90 kopeks. We come out once a month.

The periodical will have quite a large retail circulation. We have agreements to the effect that if required, it can be made available in the Far East, in Central Asia, and in western areas, that is, in any part of the country except Moscow, paradoxical though it may seem. We have not yet come to an agreement with the "Soyuzpechat" department here.

As far as subscriptions are concerned, then, as before, they can only be sent to the official address of a military unit, or to the address of any institution or organization.

Baltic Republics

Socialist International Admits Baltic Parties

LD1010081590 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Yuriy Kirilchenko]

[Text] New York October 10 TASS—East-West relations were the subject of Socialist International council meeting which ended here on Tuesday. The council decided to admit the social democratic parties of Estonia and Lithuania to the organisation.

The cold war between East and West is over, emphasises a statement entitled "For Global Security". The statement was adopted at the Socialist International's disarmament conference in Tampere (Finland) last month and endorsed in New York as the council's official resolution.

"We welcome positive changes in Europe that could serve as a stimulus to a similar development of events in other regions of the world," the statement says.

The Socialist International regards the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) as a mainstay in the building of an all-European security system.

The resolution calls for the earliest conclusion of treaties to reduce conventional armed forces in europe as well as strategic nuclear arms and consolidate the regime of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

A delegation of the consultative committee of the disarmament association held wide-ranging discussions in Moscow on these matters, Luis Aylo, the Socialist International's secretary-general, said in his report.

"We welcome changes taking place in the Soviet Union and the development of glasnost and perestroyka," he told journalists later.

The Socialist International's council condemned Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops.

The council adopted a resolution urging the international community to pursue a policy of embargoes against the aggressor, and emphasising that any military actions in the region should be taken only under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Socialist International favours the holding of an international Middle East peace conference with U.N. participation to consider the Arab-Israeli conflict and the crisis in Lebanon.

Landsbergis Optimistic About Nordic Trip

LD0910180990 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Kazis Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius October 9 TASS—"Lithuania is beginning to participate in the life of European states as a political entity, as a state having its own political, trade and other interests," said President of the Lithuanian Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis in a speech broadcast over Lithuanian radio today.

The speech was recorded on the eve of his departure for the Nordic countries.

Landsbergis alleged that the Nordic countries "fully support our statehood" and that "the full recognition of the Lithuanian republic and the establishment of real diplomatic relations are in the near future".

"I hope to return with good news to Lithuania," Landsbergis concluded his speech.

9 Oct Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Session Held

LD0910140290

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0915 GMT on 9 October carries a live relay of the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius.

Reception is variable.

At 0915 GMT Deputy Zenonas Juknevicius delivers his report on amendments to the press law. He describes the amendments relating to publishers and editors of newspapers and periodicals. In his opinion a commission should be set up to draw up a new draft of the law dealing with the press and other mass media, as the present law does not deal with all the aspects of the work of this media.

At 0930 GMT the announcer notes that so far three items on the agenda have been dealt with. The debate on the press law will continue after a recess.

At 1000 GMT the session resumes with questions and proposals concerning amendments to the press law.

At 1013 GMT debates begin on individual articles in the law. A vote is taken whether to allow Journalists Union Chairman Sniukas to address the session. There is no quorum, but it is decided to allow Sniukas to speak. He says that a new press law should be adopted.

At 1025 GMT debates take place on amendments to the press law. Deputy Sadreika thinks that the rights granted in the law to publishers are too extensive.

Deputy Rasimavicius says that proposals to introduce amendments in the law should be considered very carefully. He criticizes the closing down of the newspaper DVIDESIMT KAPEIKU and the publication of the official government newspaper LIETUVOS AIDAS.

At 1041 GMT Deputy Sepetys proposes that a commission be formed to generalize and sum up all proposals and submit its conclusions to the Supreme Council.

Deputy Vaisvila thinks that the issue of the press law should be solved without delay.

At 1048 GMT Deputy Bickauskas supports the motion that this issue should be handed over for review by the commission.

At 1056 GMT a majority vote in favor of continuing debate on this issue and not to go over to other items on the agenda.

Debate on the press law continues. Deputy Valatka supports returning this law for examination by commission.

At 1123 GMT Deputy Juknevicius makes a concluding speech. Some details of this speech indistinct. He supports the setting up of a commission to further examine the law, but states that article seven of the law, which provoked discussions, should be adopted. Other deputies support tackling the question of article seven.

At 1136 GMT a vote is taken in favor of handing the law over to a commission for further consideration and improvement.

At 1142 GMT a recess is called until 1300 GMT.

At 1300 GMT the session resumes. A report is delivered on a draft customs law. The speaker proposes that some articles in the law could be merged. This law also includes an oath to be taken by every customs official.

At 1311 GMT questions are put to him on individual articles in the draft law.

At 1322 GMT the next item on the agenda is a report on the alternative compulsory labor service. According to this draft law, all Lithuanian citizens of 19 years of age who for some reason are unable to do military service must be enlisted for alternative labor service. Individual articles in the draft law are briefly described.

At 1342 GMT debate on the draft law begins. This draft law will be examined by a commission and then resubmitted to the Supreme Council.

At 1352 GMT the announcer summarizes and the live coverage ends.

Lithuania To Negotiate With Soviets 11 Oct

LD1010003290 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] In a conversation with a Radio Vilnius correspondent, Lithuanian Justice Minister Pranas Kuris said the first meeting of the Lithuanian and USSR negotiating joint working group will take place on 11 October and not on 10 October, as we announced yesterday based on a statement by Deputy Premier Ozolas.

The joint group for preparing the order of negotiations is headed by Ozolas and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vitaliy Dobuzhiyev.

Reportage on Lithuania-USSR Discussions

Landsbergis, Prunskiene Brief Press

PM0510125190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by Nikolay Andreyev under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Moscow-Vilnius: First Step Taken"]

[Text] Lithuanian Permanent Mission—As yesterday's issue of IZVESTIYA reported, a consultative meeting of delegations from the Soviet Union and Lithuania, nominated by a USSR presidential decree and a Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet resolution respectively to prepare and hold official bilateral talks, took place in the Kremlin 2 October. During the meeting the sides agreed to create a joint working group headed by V. Doguzhiyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and R. Ozolas, Lithuanian deputy prime minister.

After the meeting in the Kremlin, Lithuanian delegation leaders V. Landsbergis and K. Prunskiene gave a press conference. First of all, they briefed journalists on the text of the communique on the meeting's results. V. Landsbergis said afterwards: "I would like to comment on the final statement in the communique—'The meeting was useful'—which says very little. The meeting was a hundred times more interesting than the text of the communique reflects. We agreed on many points. There were many differences of opinion in the sides' positions, but we managed to achieve mutual understanding on many questions. We will have to hold many meetings before we reach an agreement. The first step has been taken."

The communique stresses in particular that the interests of pensioners who fought in World War II and now live in Lithuania will be protected. The republic leaders affirmed that all strata of the population will enjoy equal rights, regardless of the political orientation of their representatives.

K. Prunskiene reported that almost one-half of the meeting was devoted to questions of mutual economic and trade relations between the Union and the republic. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that this does not negate bilateral agreements with other republics. But K. Prunskiene said at the same time that this does not mean that the Lithuanian Republic will be part of the USSR.

V. Landsbergis said: "We are not entirely happy with Western countries' positions regarding Lithuania, but we hope that once the talks have begun we will perceive more support." Answering a question whether the issue of the presence of Soviet troops on Lithuanian territory was discussed at the meeting, V. Landsbergis said that this is one of the most important problems, and is to be discussed as a top priority. A special joint group of specialists and experts will work on this.

Economic Ties Examined

LD0510103890 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Commentary by Roma Pakeniene]

[Text] A dialogue which started between Lithuania and the Soviet Union creates hopes not only for the normalization of political relations between the two countries. Economic ties between Lithuania and its eastern neighbor are of no lesser importance.

Roma Pakeniene comments:

The most important problem for Lithuania is what kind of agreement will be reached on trade in the main raw materials—whether Lithuania will have sufficient quantities of natural gas, oil, coal and other energy resources as winter is approaching and there is still no complete clarity.

In the middle of September the Lithuanian minister of power, Leonas Asmantas, was explaining to the worried legislators that there were no grounds for anxiety about the last quarter of this year. The Lithuanian Government has not received any documents confirming that the Soviet Union could discontinue the supply of raw materials and resources.

Meanwhile Deputy Minister Alvydas Liaukonis stated to Vilnius radio that an official decision of the Union government has been received from Moscow pointing out that the supply of oil, natural gas, and other kinds of fuel to Lithuania will be increased shortly. This is explained by the fact that because of Lithuania's economic blockade the supply of power resources to the whole north western system has been deranged, that is to Latvia, Estonia, and Kaliningrad Oblast said Alvydas Liaukonis. Therefore the Soviet Government wishes to correct the state of affairs.

As is known, this system is supplied to a great extent with fuel by the Mazeikiai oil refinery. At present Lithuania is fully supplied with gasoline, fuel oil, and natural gas. The state stocks used up during the blockade have been restored; although it is true that they are comparatively insignificant, they would be sufficient only for one month. But the abovementioned decision by the Union government and other documents coming from Moscow are limited to this year only. What is going to happen next year?

As is known, in the middle of August Lithuania and Russia signed an agreement on economic cooperation next year. Then, in the middle of October, the prime ministers of both countries intend to sign a concrete agreement on mutual deliveries in 1991. Preliminary negotiations are taking place at present, and both sides are specifying what they would like to buy and sell. According to Lithuania's power industry leaders, Russia agrees to sell to Lithuania the required quantity of natural gas, oil, and other main energy resources. But in exchange Russia demands various food products worth millions, consumer goods, machine tools, building materials and so on. Only a small part of raw materials will be paid for in rubles.

Of course, this is not beneficial to Lithuania because the country's inhabitants themselves are short of the abovementioned goods, especially of food products. According to Alvydas Liaukonis, this winter we will most likely have to tighten our belts because Russia's coalminers are threatening not to sell coal if they do not obtain food. And Lithuania badly needs coal. It is mostly used by the inhabitants to heat their homes. Usually Lithuania uses about two million tonnes of coal per year. Silesia's coal constituted 80 percent of this quantity. It is imported from Poland by the Soviet Union. According to Alvydas Liaukonis it is not realistic to expect that the Union will continue to sell this coal to Lithuania for rubles. And Lithuania itself, not having state agreements with Poland, will of course not be able to purchase it. Therefore there is only one way out—negotiate with Russia.

Food and consumer goods are demanded not only by Russia's coalminers but also by oil and natural gas concerns. Lithuania asks Russia to supply 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas. This quantity is usually essential for the country's economy. According to Alvydas Liaukonis, we could manage with 5 billion if we use natural gas thriftily. Bearing in mind that from next year the price of natural gas will more than treble, such thift is most essential today. The Lithuanian Ministry of Power is seriously engaged in this matter. A group of scientists and experts led by Alvydas Liaukonis is drawing up a program to save energy.

Meanwhile not only the price of gas will increase substantially next year—the price of oil, fuel oil, liquid natural gas, and others will double or treble. Today the exact prices of these raw materials are not known yet, but provisionally Russia's government has already informed Lithuania about them. For instance, whereas hitherto we used to pay R30 for one tonne of oil, the expected price will be R70. We used to pay for liquid natural gas nearly R40, now R90.

According to Alvydas Liaukonis this is not the limit, and in the coming agreement with Russia these prices may be even higher.

On the other hand, Lithuania will accordingly increase the prices of food and consumer goods. Therefore higher prices of raw materials will not have a great influence on our financial needs.

By the way, I can reassure the owners of cars in Lithuania who are accumulating stocks of gasoline. The deputy minister of power confirmed that next year the price of gasoline in Lithuania will not change. Of course with the rise of the price of oil the production of petrol will not be as profitable as now. But there are other sources to replenish income. As is known a part of fuel oil, processed at the Mazekiai oil refinery, is exported by the Soviet Union through the port of Klaipeda. In the whole world up to $12 per tonne are paid for such service. The

Soviet Union used to pay Lithuania only $1 per every tonne of fuel oil which is sold for $90. After the lifting of the blockade the Lithuanian government demanded to be paid $7 per tonne. After long debates moscow agreed to pay $4. Now we are going to negotiate for $12, said Alvydas Liaukonis. Thus currency income of Lithuania for the export of fuel oil can reach at least $200 million per year. It would be good business to Lithuania, stated Alvydas Liaukonis. Everything would be fine but for one basic obstacle—both Lithuania and Russia are today not sovereign states from the Kremlin's point of view. Therefore an agreement with Russia, if it is signed after circumstances change, may remain on paper only. Furthermore, the Russian premier himself confirmed that he will have to coordinate the conditions of this agreement with Ryzhkov's government. And the latter, as stated today by Kazimiera Prunskiene, claims to be Lithuania's only economic partner next year, at the same time not intending to give up its positions either to Russia of any other Soviet republic.

Blockade Threat Recedes

LD0510091490 Vilnius International Service in English 2230 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] According to Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of Lithuania, a threat of a possible new economic blockade has diminished after the meeting in the Kremlin. The communique issued at the finish of the consultative meeting states that further work on trade and economic links between the two countries for the coming year will be continued.

Not long before the Lithuanian leaders feared new economic blockade as the Union ministries did not guarantee (?solemn signed) agreements on supplies.

At the meeting with the Lithuanian radio and TV journalists, Vytautas Landsbergis also said that the Kremlin negotiators hadn't touched on the territorial claims. Answering Vilnius radio correspondent's questions, Vytautas Landsbergis said that the Kremlin's representatives several times had mentioned the moratorium issue, but then the timing of the moratorium differed from that of ours but there was no need to enter [words indistinct].

Lithuanian Response Cited

PM0510131790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Nikolay Lashkevich: "Response in Lithuania"]

[Text] Vilnius—The first Moscow meeting between Lithuanian and USSR state delegations has generated a great public response in the republic.

The republican newspapers published on Wednesday morning are full of optimistic forecasts. "First Step Has Been Taken;" "Long Road, But a Good Start;" "Succinct Communique and Smiles from Lithuanian Leaders"—those were the headlines in the leading Lithuanian publications. The preliminary assessments of the first consultative stage of the talks are as a rule positive. The tone was set by V. Landsbergis and K. Prunskiene who stated in a television interview that they are satisfied with the results of the first official meeting between the two state delegations. K. Prunskiene added: "It could have been worse too."

"A good beginning is half the job," I was told by Ch. Yurshenas, a Lithuanian Supreme Soviet deputy and the information spokesman of the republic's government. "The main events will develop later when the official opening of the talks takes place and the moratorium on the 11 March act starts to operate. There is complex work ahead...."

There is no doubt that the enormous bunch of specific problems which have arisen recently in bilateral relations, both economic and political, could not be resolved during a four-hour talk. The jointly created working group of experts will study these questions in more detail. It will also outline the range of subjects for priority discussion and prepare the ground for further talks which, it is noted, will be held in two weeks' time.

Lithuanian Security, KGB Meet in Moscow

LD0610121690 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Unexpected information has been received that Filipp Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Security Committee, and Mecys Laurinkus, general director of the Lithuanian State Security Department, met last Tuesday in Moscow.

In an interview with the Vilnius newspaper RESPUBLIKA Colonel-General Bobkov stated that at the consultations between the Lithuanian and Soviet negotiators, which took place the same day, the KGB's existence in Lithuania was not touched upon. According to him, it was not clear whether KGB problems will be examined by groups of experts at the negotiations.

"I told Mecys Laurinkus that it would be incorrect for us to negotiate seperately without waiting for the formation of the groups of experts", stated the KGB vice-chairman.

By the way, at that interview the KGB general stated that Lithuania's joining the Soviet Union could not be regarded as an annexation. In his opinion, there has been no annexation or occupation in Lithuania.

New Lithuanian Sajudis Chairman Interviewed

LD0710155790 Vilnius International Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Excerpts] We introduce to you (Juozas Domalis), the new chairman of the Seimas, or executive council of the Lithuanian Sajudis. For Lithuanians the popular movement Sajudis is understood as a synonym to revival, as all the sweeping changes in Lithuania has come thanks to

the Sajudis movement. But now many people here believe that Sajudis has already played its role to the full.

The second congress of Lithuanian Sajudis, held in spring, elected a new Seimas because the majority of its former members had been elected to the Lithuanian parliament. But the new chairman of Sajudis, (Juozas Domalis), was elected only two weeks ago. For the public at large the name was practically unknown because, as (Juozas Domalis) said to Radio Vilnius himself, he had never taken any leading post in Sajudis before. So he found his own sudden rise to the top leadership of Sajudis unexpected. After pointing out that he thought himself to be a man of duty, (Juozas Domalis) said this about his new post.

[Begin (Domalis) recording in Lithuanian fading into English translation] I am a historian by profession and I am surprised that both in eastern and central Europe arts people rather than professional politicians turn up sometimes at the head of public movements. [passage omitted] [end recording]

So historian (Juozas Domalis), aged 52, is the new leader of Sajudis. [passage omitted]

(Juozas Domalis) said he has never been affiliated to any parties and he is not going to in the future. He was never a member of the Leninist Pioneer Organization, or of the Komsomol either. He says he received a Christian and democratic education at home. [passage omitted]

(Juozas Domalis) admits that there is a low tide in the acitivty of Sajudis now, and the situation is especially critical in the provinces where Sajudis lost elections to local municipalities. According to him, the former fundamentalists are (?raging) supreme in the provinces now and some believe they are driving in the last nails in the coffin of Sajudis. There are people who would be pleased if Sajudis never existed. (Juozas Domalis) finds it natural, however, that the focus of attention has been shifted from Sajudis to parliament and the government because a public organization cannot be expected to implement statehood. (Juozas Domalis) considered that finding its position is the priority task for Sajudis at present.

[Begin (Domalis) recording in Lithuanian fading into English translation] Today we cannot stand in opposition to the parliament which we ourselves have elected. Our goal is constructive cooperation with parliament and the government. Of course Sajudis cannot and will not always stand in (?opposition), and we also have much work to do in the local municipalities. It's very hard to put an end to the 50-year-long Soviet practices in this country, but we must do it and accomplish the work by democratic measures at that. There is the danger that the spirit of the former pseudocollectivism and fake altruism may be replaced by political, economic, or some other kind of egoism. There are such signs in present-day Lithuania and we must curb (?deep) tendencies. The situation in and the activity of Sajudis depend on a lot of factors. If for instance in autumn and winter people are mostly concerned about their miserable everyday life conditions their political activity will not fail to go down. So we have to mind both the idealism of Sajudis and realism of the movement. More than that, our activity must take in all the aspects of life and all the concrete present day problems of Lithuania. [end recording]

Snieckus Residents Not Opposed To Independence

LD0610125890 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] The majority of the Snieckus town residents are not against Lithuania's independence and intend to stay there all the time. This is the opinion of Algis Dobravolskas, Lithuanian minister of social security, after his visit there.

The inhabitants of this town, where the nuclear power station is situated, have mostly arrived there from the Soviet Union. But a questionaire of these residents shows that only about 100 people would like to go back. Passions about the Lithuanian state language no longer exist because people have become convinced that there are no restrictions for people speaking other languages.

Lithuanian Border Control Posts To Be Set Up

LD0610124590 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Sixty-four checkpoints are to be set up in the Republic. They will carry out economic border control and the protection of the border. This was announced by general director of the Lithuanian Department for the Country's Protection, Audrius Butkevicius.

The first border control post is already operating in Lazdijai. Those who travel to Poland will have to go through two posts—the Lithuanian and the Soviet customs. This state of affairs will continue until the border control is solved in the negotiations with the Soviet Union.

It is expected that starting in November all posts to Poland, Latvia, Belorussia, and the Russian Federation will be in operation.

Lithuania Moves Against Unlawful Currency Deals

LD0910125290 Vilnius International Service in English 2300 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] A large-scale conference at Lithuania's General Procurator's Office today passed a decision to urgently take severe measures in order to prevent the expansion of unlawful financial operations involving hard currency in Lithuania.

It was stated that following 11 March there had been controversy regarding the application of earlier Soviet legislation on operations involving hard currency in Lithuania. The law enforcement bodies were possibly

observing the processes taking place which are now all of a sudden qualified as negative.

Recent Latvian Decisions 'Made in Haste'

PM0510151990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Dispatch by I. Litvinova under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Decisions Made in Haste"]

[Text] Riga—"Explosion in Cafe," "Dual Power in the Prosecutor's Office," "Special Purpose Militia Detachment in the Press Center"—such newspaper headlines reflect events in the past few days that have agitated Latvian inhabitants.

Strange as it may seem, the reaction to the explosion in the "Maksla" cafe has been the most calm. The reason is simple: The stories that have circulated do not connect the motive for this crime with either politics or international relations. And television journalists fortunately neither inflated this story nor made any meaningful allusions, but showed the scene of the crime efficiently—there were no injuries as a result of the explosion—and enabled the population to subsequently calm down.

The guys from the special purpose militia are not allowed to approach the mass media, and so it is difficult for them to dispel rumors that they are the thugs who have seized the Prosecutor's Office and the Press Center buildings. "The black berets" [special police subunits] really did appear in the Press Center: "Viking" signed an agreement to protect it. This happened 27 September. On that day, the CPSU Central Committee Publishing House in Latvia was nationalized by virtue of a republic Council of Ministers resolution. It was decided to deal with property belonging to other people as follows: By forming a joint stock corporation in which 51 percent of the shares will belong to the Latvian Republic, 23 percent to the CPSU Central Committee, and 26 percent to the printers and editorial offices. Everything was "played by ear" as the republic has no law about joint stock corporations. It was the same with the percentages: Apart from the former owner, no one else invested any resources in it and so they divided the shares as they saw fit. The government decision shocked even the experts: It was not just that there was flagrant lawlessness, but also a strange method of organizing a joint stock corporation—through wilful decisions from above. People were practically forced to become shareholders, like in times past.

"Only a court has the right to resolve property disputes," O. Potreki, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, said. "And in this case it is a typical political decision aimed against a political opponent."

Finally something about the duality of power in the Prosecutor's Office. There are now two Prosecutor's Offices in the republic. Valentin Dauksis, leader of the Latvian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Prosecutor's Office and Janija Skrastins, his former deputy and currently general prosecutor of the Latvian Republic, respect each other, according to them. But the situation is no less acute because of this since, as Ja. Skrastins noted, they now head collectives holding opposing views.

"Yes, the sovereign republic has a right to have a prosecutor who is subordinate only to its parliament," V. Dauksis says. "But such an act should be linked with the functioning of the whole legislative system. Otherwise we will jeopardize people's future with thoughtless actions. And in no case is it acceptable for those who are obliged to uphold the laws to violate the country's or the republic's Constitution. People will cease trusting us. Remember, Latvia did not recall its deputies from the USSR Supreme Soviet and therefore the republic could raise the question in parliament if it wanted to. Given the economic crisis and social tension, legal anarchy and the destruction of the single legislative system means that people are not at all protected."

Decisions are being made in haste. How will they turn out in the future?

Latvian Foreign Minister Returns From U.S.

LD0510221290 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 90

[text] Today Latvian Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans returned from New York. Together with the foreign ministers of Lithuania and Estonia, he had the opportunity to follow the proceedings of the conference of foreign ministers of the CSCE states in New York. Waiting to meet Janis Jurkans at Riga airport was Imants Austrins.

[Begin recording] [Austrins] We have little information about how the meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Baltic republics with James Baker went.

[Jurkans] There was a very long, very intensive, and at times even perhaps sharp exchange of views. At the moment the Baltic peoples are no longer such shy types who are glad that the secretary of state meets them: we have concrete demands. We talked about political (?realities) prevailing in the Baltic region and in the Union. I would like to say that it was a very valuable talk, and as a result of the talk we we are all satisfied that the United States takes a very specific stand, well, within the limits of its possibilities at the present moment on the Baltic question. Perhaps the programs that have been intended by the United States give us that kind of a conviction that at this moment the United States is really very seriously thinking about the Baltic question, so that the Baltic question would be solved already next year at the CSCE.

[Austrins] In November in Paris, will the Baltic question be heard louder than in New York?

[Jurkans] Without fail. Otherwise, if there is no progress then there is no use in working. It has to be.

[Austrins] Had the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, Sweden—in some way determined with what sort of intensity, with what sort of words they would have to stand up for the Baltic republics?

[Jurkans] The intensities were directly proportional to the attitude of those states toward the Baltic states as has prevailed until now, and I can only be surprised how well the Swedes spoke, how unexpectedly the Finns stood up for us; the Danes, Norwegians, and Iceland are old friends of ours. So that there is pleasure that the northern countries are agreed among themselves and will form a support group for the Baltic states at the CSCE which will assist us in this work. [end recording]

Latvian Front Leader Hopes To 'Destroy' Socialism

PM1010100790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
7 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent O. Meshkov: "Latvian People's Front Congress Starts Work"]

[Text] Riga—The Third Congress of the Latvian People's Front [LPF] has started work in the complex economic and political situation that has taken shape in the republic.

Complex not only for the population as a whole but for the movement itself. At a news conference held on the eve of the congress it was mentioned in particular that the People's Front membership has markedly decreased of late. It was said at the congress that the movement is indeed going through something of a crisis period. The explanation was that since the election victory many front activists have started working in various levels of soviets and have drifted away from public activity. There were no ready replacements. While this can be accepted, it is hard to believe that this is the only explanation for the disappointment among some of the republic's inhabitants with the People's Front's achievements.

People's Front leader D. Ivans expressed the firm belief that the republic's parliament will constantly feel pressure from the People's Front and will be carefully monitored by it. All bridges linking us to the past have been burned, he said, the days of Communist omnipotence are past and we must not panic at seeing empty shelves in the stores—the most important thing now is to destroy the socialist system once and for all.

Latvian Customs Posts Operate on Eastern Borders

PM0910154290 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
7 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Irina Litvinova under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Latvian Customs on Eastern Borders"]

[Text] Riga—Latvian customs checkpoints have been opened on the border with the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] and Belorussia.

"Present your documents!"—at the moment this order from the inspectors applies to export licenses. They are issued by the Latvian Economics Ministry according to set quotas. If an enterprise or cooperative is allowed to export manufactured goods the authorization document is examined at the checkpoint. Trucks carrying goods along highways across the Latvian Republic's border with the RSFSR and Belorussia must pass through special checkpoints. There will be an airport, rail, and port customs service too. Those who break the rules are in for a considerable shock: There are fines for trying to circumvent the customs regulations.

At the opening of the first checkpoint on the border with Pskov Oblast's Pytalovskiy Rayon, journalists, cameramen, and TV reporters were first to see customs officials in the new uniform approved by the Council of Ministers. When interviewed, most of the inspectors cited patriotic reasons for joining the new service. Some mentioned the material incentives, too: Apparently they receive 10 percent of the value of the illegally goods shipments that they seize. Latvian customs officials on the eastern borders have the right to bear and use firearms. The Council of Ministers has approved the rules for their storage and use.

The Latvian customs control on the borders with the RSFSR and Belorussia is still operating unilaterally.

Russian Groups Boycott Estonian Supreme Soviet

PM0510144390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
4 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Dispatch by Leonid Levitskiy under the "Direct Line" rubric: "'Secret Protocols' of Closed Session"]

[Text] Tallinn—The extraordinary closed session of the republic supreme soviet lasted over 50 minutes.

The majority of legislators approved the activity of the delegation holding talks with Russia. But four deputies' groups representing the Russian-speaking population's interests refused even to register before the beginning of the session. They sent their delegation to the Russian legislature.

Such was the result of those 50 minutes.... The Supreme Soviet Presidium's announcement of the calling of an extraordinary session, published at the last moment, was full of mysteries. Why was it extraordinary? Why was not a single word said about the agenda? And why was it closed?

Of course it is the right of the deputies themselves to decide how they will work—with witnesses or without—and 66 votes affirmed that they would work without. On behalf of the four deputies' groups A. Novokhatskiy, a doctor from Sillamae, read out the protest statement. It said in particular: "As we attach great importance to the treaty with the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] and proceed on the basis of our voters' fundamental interests, we cannot agree with the

procedure employed in elaborating and examining it. We were deprived of the opportunity to participate in the preparation of the treaty, express the hopes of the non-Estonian people, and hold official meetings in the Russian Supreme Soviet, and therefore we refuse to participate in the discussion of the draft document. Our four deputies' groups have dispatched their delegation to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for consultations."

They also appealed to the Russian and Latvian Supreme Soviets and Leningrad and Pskov Oblast Soviets not to conclude any treaties with Estonia without consulting the representatives of the nonindigenous population.

Local Officials Oppose Russia-Estonia Treaty

LD0610131990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 6 Oct 90

["A Statement by Chairmen of Town Soviets of Estonia and Leningrad Oblast"]

[Text] Leningrad, 6 Oct (TASS)—At a meeting held in Leningrad, chairmen of soviets of people's deputies of towns in Estonia and Leningrad Oblast have adopted a statement which expresses alarm in connection with the principles and character of the forthcoming conclusion of an interstate treaty between the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] and the Estonian Republic.

The statement says that at the present moment the signing of such a treaty, without consideration of the real situation in the adjoining territories between Estonia and Leningrad Oblast, could in the immediate future extremely complicate the situation in that region and lead to unpredictable consequences which will help to undermine the foundations of the USSR's state structure.

To avoid this, believe the chairmen of town soviets of Estonia and Leningrad Oblast, the signing of a treaty between the Estonian Republic and the RSFSR is possible only when Estonia's state status is finally defined in accordance with the norms of international law, when the right to self-determination of the non-Estonian population on the territory of Estonia is realized, and if representatives of the town soviets are present when the treaty is signed.

In the event of the leadership of the supreme soviets of Estonia and Russia signing the treaty without consideration of the opinion expressed by the chairmen of the town soviets, the statement notes, they reserve the right to carry out coordinated actions to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the inhabitants resident on their territory.

Estonian City Determined To Keep Russian Ties

PM0910090990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by Leonid Levitskiy "from Tallinn" under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Narva Against Barriers"]

[Text] A session of the [Narva, Estonia] city soviet here has decided to create an operational staff for the protection of the city.

Deputies submitted a proposal to the soviets of Kohtla-Jarve, Sillamae, Ivangorod, and Kingisepp—the last two cities name dare in Leningrad Oblast—on the mutual protection of territory if the [Estonian] law on the economic border is adopted.

In the deputies' opinion, recently adopted Estonian government laws and resolutions discriminate harshly against the non-indigenous population. The establishment of the so-called economic border, they believe, is aimed at closing the state border entirely. As a result historical economic, cultural, national, and family ties between Narva and Russia will be broken.

The deputies banned the city soviet executive committee and commissions and the internal affairs department from participating in any activity connected with the fulfillment of the law on the economic border.

Estonian Legislature Discusses 'Economic Border'

LD0810154990 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] Tallinn October 8 TASS—The four-day session of the Estonian parliament, which opens here today, will discuss the second reading of the bill on an "economic border". It provides for a stage-by-stage introduction of border and customs control along Estonia's border with Russia and Latvia.

It aims to protect the republic's domestic market and to fight against immigration and crime.

Addressing parliament during the first reading of the bill, Minister Raino Vare said that "preparations for establishing a border have already begun".

Director-General of the Estonian Customs Department Enn Lujk noted that "it is planned to begin by controlling outgoing state-owned freight vehicles".

In his opinion, "the economic border is needed to minimise the uncontrolled flow of agricultural produce out of Estonia".

The republic will need about 200 customs officers. The need for border guards is also being studied. Local press wrote that about 350 people would be needed to guard the border section with Russia and Pylva district alone.

The Estonian people have responded to the idea of an economic border in various ways.

The city council of Narva, a city situated in Estonia's north-east bordering Leningrad region, called on the Estonian parliament to strike the bill on an "economic border" from its agenda, since this law would not be upheld on the territory of the Narva City Council.

It was proposed to impose a state of emergency in the city as soon as the bill is approved.

RSFSR

Coverage of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Proceedings

Yeltsin To Attend 'Next Week'

LD1010095490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Report by correspondent Olga Vasilenko on RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Kremlin on 10 Oct]

[Text] I just want to tell you that Khasbulatov [chairman of RSFSR Supreme Soviet session] has announced that there have been a huge number of telephone calls asking after the health of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin. People are phoning in from towns all over the place, not just from Moscow. He said that Boris Nikolayevich intended to come to work today, but the doctors nevertheless advised him to stay another two or three days at home, and in the country would be even better. So Comrade Khasbulatov hopes that Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin will chair the sittings next week.

9 Oct Session Reported

LD0910221390

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1942 GMT on 9 October carries the scheduled "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, RSFSR, Supreme Soviet Diary" program, comprising recorded highlights of the 9 October session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin in Moscow.

The relay begins with Vice President Ruslan Khasbulatov, who is chairing the session, criticizing the Gorgiy Motor Works reluctance to manufacture armored vehicles for Yeltsin and Silayev.

At 1947 GMT on behalf of his electorate, Deputy Redkin complains about food shortages and suggests carrying out spot checks in food shops.

At 1949 GMT an unidentified deputy says relatives of those who died during the disaster with the Komsomolets submarine expressed dismay at the low-key response they got from the relevant bodies. He reads a statement by the group of relatives in which they condemn the indifference of military and government organizations toward the disaster and their reluctance to take measures to prevent similar accidents in the future.

At 1955 GMT Deputy Filshin takes the floor. He describes the falling rate of production in nearly all industries and other current economic ills. Conversion is proceeding unsatisfactorily, too. Stabilization of the economy is the top priority.

At 2006 GMT questions to Filshin are directed from the floor. Is there any program to replace the raw materials Russia use to get from other republics and socialist countries? Yes, corresponding accords are being signed between Russia and the republics. Currency has been found to purchase necessary materials abroad.

Regarding next year's budget, Filshin says the presidential decree on wholesale prices came as a bolt out of the blue. It undermines the 500 days program. Asked about the provision of food, price rises, and the budget deficit, Filshin says three draft budgets are being prepared and will be submitted soon for discussion.

Asked about recent presidential decrees which block the 500 days program, and whether they should not be suspended throughout Russia, Filshin fully agrees.

At 2015 GMT a deputy asks when the government is to get down to work at last. Filshin says that terms are being worked out.

At 2017 GMT Silayev takes the floor. Since the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy program was presented, important changes have taken place. The USSR Supreme Soviet has not adopted any decision on it. Actually, the economic system in the Union is being formed along the old lines and the state order is again the ruling factor. In this case the Russian Government cannot implement its program. The Union budget is moving in the same direction. The Ministry of Finance and the State Planning Committee are determining what should be done. Union monopolism has not been broken. Conversion programs are being decided at the top without consulting the republics. So the USSR Government is in fact implementing its program. The rise of purchase prices announced from next year has had harmful results, the peasants have stopped deliveries of food products.

The latest decree on wholesale prices is destabilizing the situation even further. It is bound to aggravate the RSFSR budget deficit. Does it mean we are to give up the approved program? No, the program must be implemented because nothing but this program is capable of taking the country out of the current crisis. It is clear that the initial period will become more difficult. Major foreign loans are unavoidable. A system of social and economic monitoring is being developed. We should appropriate some sections of the Union management system, its infrastructure, and communications facilities for republican use.

Special measures should be adopted in the social sphere, Silayev says. An employment and job-placement service will be set up. Training and retraining courses should be provided. A labor market in the republic will be formed. A range of staple goods and food items which must be provided to everybody should be determined so that people do not starve. Other measures of social security are outlined.

Silayev continues: Thousands of refugees have arrived in the republic, and a law on refugees is to be discussed in October. A draft law on republican state order is to be submitted to the Supreme Soviet soon.

The main task is to overcome a paralysis of power and the situation of dual authority that has arisen in certain regions, Silayev says. Legal acts providing support for a market economy are of vital importance. Special care will be taken of backward regions. A republican budget is being developed now. The latest presidential decree has changed our bearings and is bound to increase the deficit.

Silayev concludes, saying that the laws on the republican budget, on foreign economic activity, and on the republican state order should be given top priority.

At 2048 GMT discussion of Silayev's report begins. Silayev is asked what the Russian Government will do if the USSR Supreme Soviet does not adopt Shatalin's program? Silayev says he hopes the program to be presented by the president on 15 October will be reasonable but they reserve various options for the government.

At 2051 GMT an unidentified deputy says Silayev's report was like a cold shower. The USSR president is inconsistent and unreliable. Are you developing a separate economic program for Russia to be independent of the Union? Silayev reiterates what he already said about the major laws to be submitted for examination soon to support Russia's economic development; still, he hopes the report on 15 October will not be a total disaster.

At 2055 GMT an unidentified deputy takes the floor speaking of the need to tighten liability for noncompliance with Supreme Soviet decisions.

At 2056 GMT Deputy Maley gives his view of the current situation. There must be no unnecessary duplication of power. The creation of a republican bank is of paramount importance. We must be ready to adopt extraordinary measures on 15 October, such as recalling Russian deputies from the USSR Supreme Soviet, transferring our funds to Russian banks, and preparing a nationwide strike as an extreme measure of influencing the union government.

At 2102 GMT an unidentified deputy says a grave error was committed from the start. Political guarantees for implementing the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy program should have been worked out, such as Russian security bodies, etc.

At 2105 GMT a vote is taken on the decision submitted by the government and the decision is adopted.

At 2105 GMT the evening session of the Supreme Soviet is highlighted at which an appeal to Russia's citizens is adopted. The appeal is read by a deputy after which the program ends.

Appeal to Russians

LD1010002690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2105 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Appeal to the Citizens of Russia" adopted at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow on 9 October; read by Deputy Yugin, Supreme Soviet Committee for Glasnost chairman; from the "RSFSR Supreme Soviet Diary" program—recorded]

[Text] To the citizens of Russia: An appeal by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrades, on 11 September 1990 the RSFSR Supreme Soviet approved a program for stabilizing the economy and transitioning to the market, the 500 days program. This is the beginning of a sharp turn in the people's lives; it is a program of national salvation. At the hour when the people's patience is exhausted, when hopes are running out, and when faith is giving way to disappointment, we call on you to unite and be prepared to hold out at a turning stage of history. The social and economic system that for decades has been presented as socialism and the highest stage in the development of mankind, has reached a dead end.

Countries with efficient economies proceed along a different path; they assert their supremacy in labor productivity and the population's living standards by using the market, a universal achievement of the human community. Now we too are to give up the things that have not stood the test of history.

We have often been intimidated in the following way: the market means exploitation, a return to capitalism, and the domination of dealers from the shadow economy. In fact, it is a question of going over to a civilized and cultured market open to all honest and hard- working people. We are to end an economy based on directives and producing nothing but indices, to close the incalculable black holes into which national property is disappearing, to end grandoise and useless construction projects, to give back to the people the resources of state enterprises which are lying idle, and to build interstate economic relations only on a mutually beneficial basis. An economy working for the individual is the main goal of the program.

A key task in this aspect is to make the ruble a working and respected currency again. It is high time to do away with a huge budget deficit. A state must live according to its means. Initiative and entrepreneurialism have not been appreciated for many years. Enterprises will become a motive force of our development. During the 500 days economic reform, each can show his worth and this will make it possible to provide the country with food, clothes, and shoes. The village is to be revived and the strong master is to be restored to the land. Yes, it will be difficult, but the Russian state will ensure sufficient social protection in education, culture, health care, and for those who cannot provide for themselves—the old, invalids, families with many children, and the rising generation. The period of extraordinary measures and forced limitations will not last long. Free competition, anti-monopoly measures, economic stimulation, and the strengthening of discipline and order will make it possible to stop within 18 months any further slippage of the

economy down into the abyss. Subsequently, stabilization of the market will begin; production will gradually rise and people's lives will get better. For this, your support for the 500 days program is essential. It will be 500 days of concentrated, strenous, and calm work. It will be 500 days of the strictest possible contractual discipline, 500 days without the dubious benefit of conflict and strikes, 500 days of civic and national consensus and peace. Entering market relations, we link our hopes with the citizens of Russia understanding our goodwill. The first congress of the RSFSR people's deputies expressed this will, having adopted the declaration on the state sovereignty of the RSFSR. The upsurge of the peoples of Russia toward freedom and a dignified life is understood by and close to that of the other republics of the Union. We hope they will support this upsurge. It is easier and faster to get out of this trouble within the Union as a single entity. If this does not happen, the Russian Federation will be compelled, as of 1 November 1990, to begin the economic reform independently.

Dear fellow citizens, however sensible it may be, no program, nor even the most energetic work on the part of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Government, will yield the desired results if they fail to become your program and your work. We will successfully endure the test if the ideas, energy, and initiative of all the people and of the soviets of people's deputies at all levels, of all the political parties, movements, and of every Russian, become part of the common cause in a broad and free manner.

Five-hundred days could be thought of as two difficult years. Let not a single of these days be lost for the economic and spiritual rebirth of our motherland.

[Signed] The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Silayev Interviewed

LD0910191790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Supreme Soviet of Russia adopted a decision on the report of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and with some amendments the plan for practical actions for going over to market relations no later than 1 November. Our correspondent, Oleg Bobin, interviewed Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording] [Bobin] Ivan Stepanovich, your report will of course arouse very great interest as a result of the broad range of topics touched upon in it. But unless one is acquainted with the full document, some areas could arouse an incorrect reaction and could be incorrectly interpreted.

[Silayev] The point is that of late, even over the past month during which the program was being prepared, a further deterioration of the economic situation has taken place; inflation has developed further, and in this situation we have been obliged—in essence as we went along—to make some things more clear, to correct some things, and in a number of cases to find measures that require decisiveness and that require some new approaches.

In particular, I am referring to the very important provisions of the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy program that provide for the holding down of prices. That is, it envisages firm state prices for basic food products and for basic objects in everyday use. Here we do not exclude a situation in which panic buying, which is taking place today, could lead to a situation in which it would be difficult to hold down prices. But we believe that this must be done. Therefore by way of a search and an analysis—we have not yet finally settled on this—in particular one of the sections of this plan has a variation envisaging the rationing of certain types of products so that, in accordance with his essential requirements, every citizen of Russia can be satisfied and can be sure that he will acquire the necessary goods and necessary products.

And then, as positive processes connected with the increase in production of food products and goods get under way in line with the development of market relations, we shall gradually—as the program says—liberate prices.

[Bobin] Under this system of distribution is there a system of guarantees?

[Silayev] Yes, the plan envisages the accumulation of the corresponding resources so that there will be guaranteed provision.

Filshin Speech Reported

LD0910120690 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Report by TASS parliamentary correspondents Ivan Ivanov, Yuriy Kozmin and Pavel Ostrov]

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—"The administer-by-command system no longer works, and new economic levers have yet to begin functioning," Russian Deputy Prime Minister Gennadiy Filshin said today, speaking about the current economic crisis in the Russian Federation.

He addressed the republican parliament with a report on the social and economic situation in Russia.

Filshin said that in the first nine months of 1990 "the national income has begun to drop dramatically, for almost the first time in Russia's history". According to estimates, it will drop by five to seven per cent by the end of the year. "As a result, it will be very difficult to address many social problems," he said.

The Russian Government has worked out a programme to stabilise the situation on the consumer market by mobilising all reserves and resources, he said. In addition to other measures to intensify the production of consumer goods, Filshin noted the need to continue the conversion of the military in order to saturate the consumer market.

He said "the state programme for conversion, worked out behind the back of the Russian government and parliament in the depths of the military industrial complex, does not meet the republic's demands". Filshin said it is necessary to elaborate a republican plan for military conversion, meeting Russia's interests and problems.

Filshin critically assessed the recent decree by the Soviet president on the reform of wholesale prices. "Taking into account the large state budget deficit, we cannot carry out the reform today, because it will cost over 500 billion roubles, including 300 billion roubles for Russia," he said. Filshin believes increasing purchase and wholesale prices will "inevitably lead to hike [words indistinct] ail prices".

Power Minister Meets Committee

LD0710031990

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1840 GMT on 6 October carries the "Day of the Second Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet" program.

Commentator Yelena Ozrina reports from a session of the Committee for Industry and Power Engineering discussing power engineering problems. She says: "The committee heard reports from the heads of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy and Industry, pointing out that at the onset of autumn and winter 1990-91, a critical situation has come about in Russia's electrical power industry."

Yu.K. Semenov, USSR minister of power and electrification, is shown answering questions from deputies on the amount of power freed from the needs of the national economy as a result of conversion of the defense industry. Semenov says that projected figures are being studied. No forecasts of the effect of the 500 days program on the power and electrification industry have yet been made, "we are simply striving to take part in the implementation of this program when it starts," but energy conservation measures will be at a premium. From 1 January 1991, financing will be changing which should encourage conservation.

Isakov, chairing the session, asks about forecasts for power supplies: Semenov says the deficit in electricity supplies amounts at present to 4 million [measurement not specified] in Russia, and 7 million in the country as a whole. To supply the national economy, five main directions of development are envisaged: an increase in construction starts of thermal power stations; redesignation of some atomic power station sites into thermal stations; introduction of equipment making economic use of materials and finance, and of steam-gas installations; and introduction of energy-saving measures. These should put the power and electrification industry situation in the country to rights on condition that they are made a universal priority.

Asked by Isakov for a forecast of increases in electricity demand, Semenov replies: "Whereas over the last 10 years the increase in consumption was at the level of 3.5 to 4 percent, last year it was 1 percent, and this year it will also be around 1 percent or 0 percent; in the next two or three years the increase will be at the level of 1.5 to 2 percent. And we think that after 1995, consumption will again increase at a level of 3.5 to 4 percent." Semenov asserts that the realities of the market economy have indeed been taken into account, hence the low forecast for the next two years or three years.

Isakov presses home the point that many ministries have been playing a waiting game, uncertain of how the social climate is developing: Does Semenov's ministry have an active strategy? Semenov replies: "Our ministry does indeed have an active strategy. In the first place, we are currently actively drawing up—and have in part already drawn up—economic incentives or economic levers for the development of power engineering. The ministry has a precise program for the development of the country's power engineering, for construction of steam-gas installations, for construction of hydro-electric power stations, and for construction of thermal power stations. Power engineers are today currently in a battle as you can sense from the battle for the Severnaya TETS [heat and electric power station], as Comrade (Serebryannikov) the general director of Mosenergo, can tell you. We shall not yield our positions although the press in effect still regards power engineers as monopolists, still thinks power engineers are worred about their status, that power engineers want to carve off a big lump of capital investments and use it for their own needs."

he says the decision has been taken "that in future only major thermal stations—ones which are inter-regional, major inter-regional power lines of 500 kilovolts [kV] and above, and major hydro-electric power stations—will be built in our country using centralized capital investments. Everything else as well as power transmission lines, including those of 330 kV, will be built using the money of enterprises themselves. TETS and distributional and arterial heat supply lines will be built out of the budgets of local soviets, heat consumers, and power engineers too, of course."

Isakov then asks whether the Ministry of Power and Electrification is committed to effective energy conservation measures. Semenov replies that while energy prices were low, conservation measures were difficult to enforce. "Now, in connection with price changes, the cost of electricity will go up in our country three- or four-fold, and heating will go up two- or three-fold. Taking account of the fact that the right has been granted to set tariffs in conjunction with local soviets, this will

first of all compel all industrial and other enterprises to be more economical in this respect." Energy conservation must be tackled on a Union-wide basis. Proposals have been drawn up on setting up a committee or some sort of organization in the government on energy conservation, Semenov says.

Commission To Investigate Coup Claims

PM0510140390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 3

[INTERFAX report: "Commission Created to Investigate Items in PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA"]

[Text] A deputies' commission has been created in the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet to investigate items published in the newspapers PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 and 27 September 1990. The parliamentary commission is to investigate the claims contained in the items that the democratic forces are preparing a "counterrevolutionary coup" and "the seizure of power." The commission is headed by Yuriy Luchinskiy, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Committee for the Mass Media. The commission's members include Valentin Chikin, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and Aleksandr Chernyak, PRAVDA executive secretary. Legislative hearings will be held on the results of the commission's work. The first sitting of the commission, at which a work plan was adopted, was held 3 October. According to RSFSR People's Deputy Vladimir Lysenko, a member of the commission, the commission hopes to obtain its first results by the start of next week.

Chairman Interviewed

LD0810134990

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 8 October broadcasts an 8-minute report by correspondent Andrey Nikiforov from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the continuing discussion of draft laws concerned with the transfer to a market economy.

Nikiforov interviews Yuriy Luchinskiy, chairman of the Commission on the Mass Media, who talks about the work of his commission which has been concerned with recent reports in the press. Luchinskiy talks in particular about reports concerning the Russian Democratic Forum: "In articles by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and PRAVDA there have unexpectedly appeared certain militant democrats, a certain Russian Democratic Forum who are practically calling for an unconstitutional seizure of power. This all caused the creation of our commission whose task is this: First, to establish what kind of organization the Russian Democratic Front is, what are its actual aims, what is it's actual power and significance in our political arena? Second, are any RSFSR people's deputies or deputies from any other and quite appreciable influential soviets—for example the Moscow or Leningrad soviets—part of this organization's activities? And finally, if there is no such participation, it is necessary to establish to whom it is advantageous to attach RSFSR and other Soviets' peoples deputies to this organization, the Russian Democratic Forum." The committee is to study the available information, interview people, and publish its conclusions.

Luchinskiy then refutes certain reports in PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and TASS complaining that his commission has violated the press law before returning again to the Russian Democratic Forum after Nikiforov asks: "Yuriy Mikhailovich, allow me to ask a question. There is much talk of a certain program, Action-90. I understand that your commission is at work right now and you are collecting materials, but nevertheless can you tell me what kind of document this is? They say it is an extremist document, and that all democratic forces are connected to it."

Luchinskiy replies: "I have so far refrained from making details of the materials of our investigation general knowledge. This document, typed on four pages, implies certain measures for taking complete power in the country by democratic forces. This document is signed by the Russian Democratic Forum, the essence of which is being examined now by our commission. This is a disputable document, although certain of its articles have a certain rational grain. This document can easily be discussed, but of course a number of points in it, including the seizure of land by force and the breaking up of parties, do not at all represent the aims of say the deputy bloc or of the all-Russian Democratic Russia Movement, and at least nothing in the program of the Russian Democratic Forum, Action-90, has ever been proclaimed by an RSFSR people's deputy whom I know."

Siberian Oil, Gas Workers Threaten Strike 20 Oct

LD0910164690 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Workers of major oil and gas fields of western Siberia have warned the president and governments of the Soviet Union and Russia that they will go on strike and stop the extraction of fuel on the threshold of winter if their demands are not fulfilled by 20 October.

They demand economic independence and better living and working conditions.

Council of Ministers Adopts Meat Cost Decision

PM0810150190 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 5 October the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers Presidium examined the concept for state administration of the

implementation of land reform in the RSFSR and discussed the question of forming state stocks of food and agricultural raw materials in the RSFSR for 1991.

The session also examined press items and information from the republic's regions noting negative consequences of RSFSR Council of Ministers Instruction 1,154-R of 29 September 1990 relating to purchases of meat from the population, and as a result rises in meat product prices in consumer cooperative stores. In this connection the RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution. It states:

"1. In the fourth quarter of 1990 (through 15 December) the RSFSR Ministry of Finance is to reimburse Rospotrebsoyuz [RSFSR Union of Consumer Societies] organizations with the difference between the state purchase prices for livestock, poultry, and meat purchased from the population and the consumer cooperative sale prices for meat and meat products in force on 15 September 1990.

"The compensation is payable within the limits of the total amount of funds envisaged for these purposes for RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food enterprises taking account of outlays reimbursable out of local budgets and autonomous republic budgets.

"2. In the last quarter of 1990 the Rospotrebsoyuz, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and oblast and kray executive committees of soviets of people's deputies are to ensure the sale to the population through consumer cooperative stores of meat and meat products at the selling prices in force on 15 September this year and to substantially expand the trade in these products on kolkhoz [collective farm] markets."

RSFSR To Seek Observer Status at UN

LD0910230290 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Nikolay Maslov]

[Text] United Nations October 10 TASS—The Russian parliament "in a friendly and peaceful manner will conduct the difficult process of delimiting the spheres of jurisdiction of the Soviet Union and Russia in the field of foreign policy and will seek, at the initial stage, the observer status at the U.N. for Russia," deputies of the Russian parliament told a press conference at the U.N. New York headquarters on Tuesday [9 October].

"Our state has up to recently been federal in form, but unitary in essence," Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the parliamentary commission for foreign relations, said.

"We believe that the political image of our sovereign republic, as part of the Soviet Union, and its contribution to U.N. activities should be more noticeable."

The delegation was acquainted with the work of the U.N. and met U.S. public figures, businessmen, U.N. under secretaries-general and U.S. Ambassador at the U.N. Thomas Pickering.

The Russian deputies will now go to Washington, where they will meet officials from the U.S. State Department, Congress and the National Security Council.

RSFSR, Ukraine Legislators Plan Links

LD0610123390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Representatives of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, headed by Deputy Chairman Isayev, and Ukrainian legislators have met in Kiev to discuss on the subject of ties between the two republics in the context of their sovereignty and transition to market relations. The Russian emissaries were received by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Kravchuk. It was noted that cooperation between Russia and the Ukraine was an important stabilizing factor in the present situation. It was decided to form an interparliamentary committee to identify specific areas for ties between the two republics.

Independent Radio, TV Body Founded in RSFSR

LD0410215290 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Report by correspondent Oleg Polovko]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—The Ministry of Mass Media of the Russian Federation has registered the country's first independent radio and TV corporation Nika.

The new corporation was created on the basis of the all-Union public TV company Nika TV, formed in 1988, Nika President Nikolay Lutsenko told TASS. The founders of the corporation are the Sojuztelefilm Association, the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television, the Central Committee of the Young Communist League (Komsomol), the Association of Joint Cinema Initiatives under the USSR Union of Film-makers and the joint Soviet-Italian company Sovitcom.

"During the two years of the functioning of the TV company a network of regional branches and bureaus was created. Many of them have already started independent telecasting, specifically those in Kaluga, Rostov-on-Don, Dnepropetrovsk, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy—a total of some 40 cities," Lutsenko continued. "We also plan to cooperate with the state-owned central TV, for instance, in the creation of a series of science fiction programmes". It is planned to telecast at night both the corporation's own programmes and those of foreign TV companies cooperating with it. Nika's plans also include the creation of local cable television networks.

Now the independent corporation is starting work at a Moscow studio of the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television, in the Shabolovka Street. The YCL Central Committee will allocate 2.5 million roubles for its equipment. Nika hopes for the assistance of sponsors—all-Union funds and public organisations.

Along with telecasting, the corporation is going to take up broadcasting. According to Lutsenko, it is planned to create a Nika broadcasting station by the end of the year, which will beam programmes to Asian and Pacific countries. Programmes will be broadcast six hours a day in Russian and English. It is planned to organise round-the-clock broadcasting by the end of the next year. The corporation will broadcast advertisements, analytical information and music. "The American corporation International Communication Technology will be our partner in creating the broadcasting station and organising its work, specifically, providing the music for it," Lutsenko said.

Rumors of Food Truck Ambushes Near Moscow Denied

PM0510143190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Report by A. Urvantsev under the rubric "Scotching Rumors": "Imaginary Ambushes and Deaf Guards"]

[Text] Moscow is overflowing with rumors that the shortage of some food products is due to actions by the criminal world. Robbers and racketeers are allegedly stopping trucks outside the capital; dumping their potatoes, vegetables, and meat directly onto the ground; and destroying everything. Have there really been any such cases? I put this question to L. Belyanskiy, deputy chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom [City Soviet Executive Committee] Internal Affairs Main Administration:

"Yes, these rumors are indeed flying round the city," Lev Petrovich confirmed, "and we have received a considerable number of telephone calls about this at the Petrovka. In order to dispel such cock-and-bull stories we have tasked the BKhSS [Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] and the State Automobile Inspection to poll drivers bringing food products and vegetables into the capital from various oblasts and regions of the country. Militia personnel polled 400 truck drivers 21-30 September but none cited cases of extortion or attack with a view to stealing goods. One wonders who benefits from spreading such cock-and-bull stories? It transpires that there is a reason behind this."

To further their departmental ambition, some leaders are not averse to spreading panic among drivers by circulating false information about criminal groupings' actions around Moscow. Some drivers or dispatchers believe this and will turn the vehicle back, others refuse to carry centralized freight at all and may take it back to their bases and dispose of it at their own discretion.

We should ponder something else more important—how safe is national property housed in warehouses and store rooms from real robbers. This need is confirmed by operational reports received by the USSR MVD duty unit. Here are some of them:

During the night of 2 October, criminals in the rayon center of Gergebil, Dagestan ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic], dismantled a ceiling, got into an industrial commodity store, and stole 1,800 sets of cassettes worth 16,200 rubles [R]. The store was guarded by a departmental guard who for some reason failed to notice strangers dismantling the ceiling of the store he was guarding.

Exactly the same thing happened on the same night, 2 October, in the city of Perm. Strangers smashed through the ceiling of a store belonging to the Bitsa Cooperative and removed goods worth R106,000. The guard at the Primorgrazhdanstroy stores in Vladivostok City failed to notice robbers. His blunder cost the state R51,000.

We have cited just three instances of state assets being stolen, but how often does this occur every day, every hour throughout the country as a whole? Many times, very many times. This is where zealous economic managers should display their wit in guarding material assets.

Kaliningrad Counters Lithuanian Protection Moves

PM0410140590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 First Edition p 1

[Report by Captain Second Rank V. Gromak: "Customs Houses on Border"]

[Text] Kaliningrad—On 10 September the Lithuanian Government adopted a resolution "On Additional Temporary Measures To Protect the Lithuanian Republic's Market." And on 13 September the Lithunanian Supreme Soviet adopted the law "On Responsibility for Violating the Rules for Trading in and Exporting Goods." It is planned to begin the work of the Lithuanian customs service. It should not allow a single kilogram of food or a single industrial item into Kaliningrad Oblast for sale.

In turn in Kaliningrad on 28 September the oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee] discussed a draft resolution "On Additional Temporary Measures To Protect the Kaliningrad Oblast Market and To Step Up the Struggle Against Speculation" which contains instructions for the creation in the very near future of additional customs posts and oblast internal affairs administration checkpoints in Sovetsk, Neman, the Kurskaya Spit, and in Krasnoznamenskiy and Nesterovskiy rayons.

It is proposed to put in order the sale of food and nonfood goods and to sell them to the oblast's population mainly through ration cards (passports). The shipment of all types of parcels containing rationed foods from the oblast is restricted....

It is true that the Kaliningrad Oblast people intend to seek direct contacts with Lithuania in order to reach agreement on "a more merciful regime on its part with regard to Kaliningrad Oblast." And then, as one people's deputy said, the need for retaliatory measures will disappear or be reduced. The oblispolkom decided to do further work on the document and submit it for examination by the oblast soviet 10 October.

Military Bars Access to Kaliningrad Free Zone

LD0610053790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Vladivostok has become a free city. But for Kaliningrad the sweet word freedom is as yet only a dream, even though Russia's Supreme Soviet gave this status simultaneously to Maritime Kray and Kaliningrad Oblast. Attractive prospects opened up for Russia's westernmost and sole ice-free port on the Baltic, with a motorway running straight as an arrow to Berlin. The ancient city with its unique monuments of world culture could become a Mecca for Western tourists. When as in Vladivostok the city soviet at its first session declared Kaliningrad a free city, the deputies had in mind beginning with tourism. But then an embarrassing incident occurred. The very first West German cruise ship, the Caledonia Star, was refused access to the port by the military authorities. [passage omitted]

Yes, the people of Kaliningrad regrettably are as yet unable to begin free enterprise in their free enterprise zone. Instructions from distant Stalinist times closing the oblast to foreigners are still operating. Even though neither the Navy nor any secret installations are present in Kaliningrad, the closed stamp is still in force. But there are hopeful prospects. The Ministry of Defense has promised to sort out the matter of opening things up. Let us hope it happens soon!

Murmansk Oblast Communist Party Conference Held

PM0910102190 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Party Conference Over"]

[Text] The results of the work of the 28th CPSU Congress and the Constituent Congress of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Communist Party have been discussed at a Murmansk Oblast party conference which is now over. The conference also defined the basic guidelines of the oblast party organization's activity for 1990-1991 and elected the CPSU oblast committee [obkom] and the chairman and members of the oblast party organization's control commission.

S.L. Serokurov was elected to the post of CPSU obkom first secretary in the previous stage of the conference's work.

The conference adopted an address to A.I. Lukyanov and B.N. Yeltsin in support of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA; opposed the removal of the party's influence [departizatsiya] from the Army, the Internal Affairs Ministry, and the KGB; and appealed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR.

A.G. Melnikov, member of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference.

Help Sought for Russian Refugees in Moscow

LD0610110990

[Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 5 October carries on the "Vremya" newscast a video report by correspondent Barkhatov on the plight of Russian refugees in Moscow.

A studio announcer introduces the report: "Thousands of refugees have so far been registered in Moscow; among them the largest number is of refugees of Russian nationality."

Video shows correspondent Barkhatov standing in front of the premises of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishing house. He begins: "It would seem quite logical. Following the well known tragic events in the Transcaucasus, where else but in Moscow would a Committee for Russian Refugees base itself? Here in the very center of the capital, but alas, not in the center of people's atttention."

He indicates that the committee is located in the building housing the publishing house. The video moves inside the building where a young woman stands on a scaffolding doing redecorating work. In an inner office a group can be seen seated round a table in discussion. One of them is Barkhatov; two others are identified by captions as I.I. Radayev and V.M. Spasibukhov, co-chairmen of the committee. Video shows close-up over various official documents lying on the table referring to the provision of help for refugees. Radayev says that despite these, nothing has actually happened.

Barkhatov refers to a fund which has been set up which currently contains about 200,000 rubles; Spasibukhov says they are not able to touch a kopeck of it and that they have had a very poor response to their appeal for land where people can set themselves up as an agro-industrial complex. Spasibukhov says "We need a little help from the country, from the government."

Video shows a family in a room with primitive cooking facilities, Barkhatov goes on: "According to the committee's figures there are now 3,500 Russian refugees registered in Moscow and Moscow Oblast, along with 1,700 of Armenian nationality and 200 of Azerbaijani nationality. There are some 1,300 children in all. We shot these pictures in a hostel which is not among the best made

available for refugees. It needs to be remembered that dozens of families are about to face the winter in conditions like this, without hot water, sometimes living on unheated verandas. And alas, so far there is in effect no unified state program to determine their fate."

Karaganda Miners' Union Halts Funds to Council

PM0910140190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by Oleg Stefashin under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Funding of Apparatus Refused"]

[Text] Karaganda—The Karaganda Territorial Council of the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union has halted funding for its Central Council.

Commenting on this decision, P. Shlegel, chairman of the Territorial Council Executive Committee and member of the Oblast Workers (strike) Committee, stated that this serious step is dictated by the miners' desire to be totally rid of the influence of the sector council which has in practice stopped defending mining collectives' interests. Its ultimate fate will be decided at the Second All-Union Miners' Congress which, it is assumed, will also create a new independent professional federation of coal industry workers.

"If that happens," P. Shlegel noted, "and a central organ meeting our demands emerges alongside the new trade union, we will not ignore it and will give it any financial support that is needed."

'Siberian Agreement' Signed in Kemerovo

LD0810060790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] An agreement on economic, cultural, and scientific and technical cooperation has been signed in Kemerovo by representatives of the local soviets of people's deputies of the Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk, and Tyumen Oblasts, and of the Khakass Autonomous Oblast. The main aim of the Siberian Agreement—the official name of the new interregional organ—is the stabilization of the economy and the transition to market relations at the least cost to the population.

Siberians are not only united by a common boundary, but also by a common fate. Being in possession of huge natural resources they have, in essence, become the country's raw material appendage. A decision has been adopted on the creation of a single information system for accounting for the markets in securities, goods, and labor. An accord on the unconditional completion by the end of the year of mutual incomplete supplies of products has become the first step toward trust.

Sverdlovsk Party Conference Resumes

LD0810215290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] In Sverdlovsk an oblast party conference is being held.

Six months have passed since the first and the present final stage of the conference. During this time the ranks of delegates have become substantially thinner. Approximately every twelvth delegate has left the party and thus lost his powers. Their motives are loss of prospects, dissatisfaction with the progress of perestroyka in society, and dissatisfaction with the CPSU. Another reason is also cited:

[Begin recording of CPSU Central Committee member B.P. Guseletov] Most Communists and Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] inhabitants advocate the need to consolidate civic peace in our republic. In the meantime, the first practical steps undertaken by the leadership of the newly created RSFSR Communist Party and its leader, Ivan Kuzmich Polozkov, were essentially aimed at confrontation with the main democratic forces of the republic, including the Congress of the RSFSR people's deputies. The attempt by these forces to adopt an action program now for the newly created party at the expanded plenum of the Central Committee is not receiving any support from rank and file Communists. I think that if this does happen it will lead just to one thing: An increased number of Communists leaving the Communist Party and increased anticommunist sentiment in our republic. This is why we believe that it is necessary to convene the second RSFSR Communist Party congress as soon as possible so it can adopt programs and the rules of this party. [end recording]

After an acute debate the proposal has been written down in the draft resolution on the current political situation, which has been circulated among the deputies and adopted by the oblast party conference.

Strike Committee Formed Over Kostroma Shortages

PM0810143990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent M. Ovcharov: "Lack of Goods Leads to Strike"]

[Text] Kostroma—An oblast strike committee has been set up in Kostroma following a series of warning strikes caused by the lack of cigarettes on sale.

A group of strike committee members headed by one of the oblast's trade union leaders has received a mandate to hold talks with the Russian Government. They are concerned not just with tobacco, but with other prime necessities which are in very short supply and have disappeared from the shelves.

Novosibirsk Enterprises Connected to Gas Pipeline

LD0810084990 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Novosibirsk October 8 TASS—A gas pipeline has been built from the northern Tyumen gas fields to the south of western Siberia. Novosibirsk businesses have been connected to it today.

The pipeline originates at Surgut and runs through Tyumen and Omsk. From Novosibirsk, the pipeline will be extended to the Kuznetsk coal fields. When completed, the pipeline's overall length will be almost 3,000 kilometers.

The pipeline will also make it possible to provide gas to towns and villages Of western Siberia. In Novosibirsk region alone, gas will be supplied to 250 residential areas.

Saratov Gorkom Leader Resigns Party Post

PM0910144190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by Valentina Nikolayeva under the "Direct Line" rubric: "One Seat Too Many"]

[Text] Saratov—This is the first instance in the oblast that a party leader has turned down one of two seats.

In response to a personal request, a party city committee [gorkom] plenum has released V. Golovachev, chairman of the Saratov City Soviet, from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU gorkom.

"During my short time holding both posts I saw for myself that if you want to achieve results it is difficult being leader in both places," Golovachev told your correspondent. "With the active new body of deputies we are now trying to renew the life of a city of almost 1 million people. We have taken decisions on municipal property, the demonopolization of consumer services enterprises, and the development of territorial social self-management. At a soviet session in a few days' time we will be approving priority measures for the transfer to a market economy...."

Unity Movement Chapter Registered in Alma-Ata

LD0510211290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] The Unity [Yedinstvo] interethnic movement has been registerd in Alma-Ata. Its goal is to organize resistance to extremists and chauvinists, something like self-defence detachments.

Forum Reveals Crisis in Kuzbass Workers Movement

PM0510131590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent V. Kostyukovskiy: "Workers' Movement at the Crossroads"]

[Text] Kemerovo—The fifth conference of the Kuzbass workers' movement has been held in Novokuznetsk. It gave a fine assessment of the activities of the council of workers' committees, but it also revealed the crisis that has occurred in the movement.

It is apparent above all in the fact that the "Union of Kuzbass Working People" social and political organization, set up last year, has not become the politicized successor of the workers' committees as intended. A year ago it was thought that the union would extend the framework of the workers' movement and bring in other strata of the working people, peasantry, and intelligentsia and make the movement itself more broadly democratic. Life has passed its own verdict. Working people, including engineering and technical personnel and the intelligentsia, were keener to cooperate with workers' committees and were in no hurry to join the union. So the movement bifurcated. Whereas the workers' committees continue to make themselves indispensable, the union's aims and tasks are not absolutely clear in comparison, particularly as since last year a multitude of political parties and movements has appeared in the country and has largely absorbed the functions and tasks the union of working people was assuming. Suffice it to mention the "Labor Confederation" which was set up in Novokuznetsk at the first congress of workers' movements.

The conference has not yet resolved the crisis, having only indicated possible ways out. The workers are more and more pressing for the need to transform their social and political activity along the lines of independent trade unions.

One of the adopted resolutions notes that the CPSU still exists as a power structure which is "...deliberately forming opposition forces to the Russian parliament in the shape of the Polozkov-Melnikov party." The conference supported the proposal by a group of oblast soviet deputies on joint actions by local soviets and various social and political movements and organizations and also the idea of creating a joint enterprise zone in the Kuzbass.

Tyumen City Soviet Executive Reorganized

PM0510155590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Yuriy Perepletkin under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Oblast Center Without a City Soviet Executive Committee"]

[Text] Tyumen—At a session the city soviet deputies decided to abolish the collegial executive organ. Henceforth there will be no city soviet executive committee in Tyumen.

At the same time, the presidium's rights have been widened and the post of soviet first deputy chairman for executive work has been introduced. The leaders of several deputies' commissions have stopped "doubling up" and have started handling soviet affairs on a permanent, professional basis.

"By changing the existing structure," City Soviet Chairman G. Raykov explained, "the deputies have not abolished but strengthened executive power. The status of a number of workers has been redefined and now specific individuals are responsible for specific work. It is no longer "collegial responsibility" which at times bordered on irresponsibility.

The city has a mass of problems: highways, heat supply, trade, and transport. The city soviet executive committee used to be blamed for all the problems. Now the the deputies will have no one to blame; it is up to them. We will very soon know how vital the session's decision is.

Yakutia Fails To Receive Central Newspapers

PM0910142690 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 90 Second Edition p 6

[Report by TASS correspondent D. Bubyakin under the rubric "Urgent Warning": "Subscription Out for the Count"]

[Text] Yakutsk—For a whole week now mailmen in Yakutia's cities, settlements, and villages have been doing their rounds with half-empty sacks. They are regularly in hot water with zealous readers for failing to bring subscribers their copies of the central newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and others printed in Irkutsk.

What is going on? This is not the first time that readers in Yakutia have been without central newspapers. PRAVDA wrote about this in a critical report from Yakutsk, "Press Out for the Count," published 1 July 1989, which discussed how Yakutia would be left without central periodicals while the runway at Irkutsk was being renovated.

This time, the city on the River Angara is without newspapers because of a paper shortage. At first glance you get the impression that, with the exception of the mailmen, no one is to blame. But if you investigate more closely you discover that there are people responsible for the situation. So who are they?

Eight years have passed since capital investments were first allocated for the construction of a newspaper complex in Yakutsk; according to the plan, it was to have been commissioned three years ago and all the main central newspapers printed locally.

The Yakutsk Oblast Committee and Council of Ministers have spent years selecting a construction site for the newspaper complex. They are already onto their fourth site and have buried half a million rubles under wasted construction in the process. At last they had just begun the groundwork when the whole enterprise came to a halt again. They cannot find a way to demolish several barracks in which 27 families are currently living. So one-third of the construction site is still in the balance.

'Deadlock' Arises in Mordovian City-Republic Clash

PM0910142590 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent I. Virabov: "'Domestic' Sovereignty and How It Threatens Rebel City Soviet"]

[Text] We have pleasure in announcing the following news to the people of Mordovia: An event is going to take place, literally in the next few days, that will affect every one of them. The autonomous republic is going to become a sovereign republic. According to the Mordovian Supreme Soviet plan, this will be decided by the session due to be held on 2 October.

A month after the elections I called in at the Saransk City Soviet and wandered around for a long time in search of Soviet Chairman Vasiliy Taratov. Meanwhile, he was sitting in the deserted Lenin Room sorting his way through a pile of papers. Taratov became chairman rather unexpectedly. Before he was elected to this position—although already an elected deputy—he was illegally dismissed from his job at an instrument-making plant for his connections with informal, "democratic" movements. Then suddenly at the session this unemployed person became the city's top man.

But Oleg Kaletkin, chairman of the executive committee, said that there were no spare offices available in the executive committee and that Taratov and his deputy would have to make do with the Lenin Room. He is still there now. He also still does not know whether he is in authority or not. The session does not know whether he is in authority or not. The session decided to start up its own newspaper, whereupon the executive committee quickly helped the city party committee to launch its own press organ, thereby putting a spoke in the soviet newspaper's wheel.

It is like that in everything. Decisions are either ignored or the executive body has to be forced to implement them. Deputies have pledged to give up their personal cars. But the executive committee is traveling around as it has always done. Kaletkin's reply is simple: "I only obey the Supreme Soviet." Or take the time when the city soviet sent a commission comprising members of the local committee for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation to check out trade centers. They were greeted by the store manager and sometimes even just the warehouseman with the words "No, I shall not open up. You cannot order me about." They broke the doors down on a couple of occasions and discovered a mass of scarce goods. At this point, however, Republic Prosecutor V. Adushkin weighed in and said that the deputies had broken the law.

Then there was the time when Russian People's Deputy N. Medvedev wanted to address voters in the square on 21 July. The city soviet had initiated a major investigation into breaches of legality and abuse of office by the republic's leaders. In addition to city soviet deputies, the commission included members of the CPSU Central Control Committee and the USSR People's Control

Committee. So denied access to the local press, Medvedev had decided to acquaint voters with the initial results at a rally.

But what happened? First they switched off the electricity throughout the entire rayon. So the microphones rigged up in the square were dead. But Medvedev managed without them and went ahead regardless with his account of abuses by party and soviet leaders and also by top men in the local Internal Affairs Ministry and KGB. That night, unidentified persons set fire to his apartment. The investigation has made absolutely no progress in tracking them down.

A city soviet session was planned for 14 September to discuss the initial results of the commission's work. But the day before it was due to begin, the local newspapers published a Mordovian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree. A state of emergency had been declared in the republic. Because of the harvest all rallies, meetings, and... city and rayon soviet sessions were banned until 1 October.

But the city soviet refused to cancel the session. So then all leader-deputies were hurriedly summoned to the city party committee. This meant that the session did not have a quorum in the morning, so the sitting was postponed until the afternoon.

The auditorium was abuzz until midnight as it digested the information it had been given. At a critical point, city party leader-deputies got up and left, crying out: "We protest." Aleksandr Yashkov, secretary of the Saransk City Komsomol Committee, rushed after them.

The commission is continuing its work. It is currently looking into the legality of officials' allocating and acquiring motor vehicles and garage facilities. It has already established infringements concerning housing. The list includes 26 leaders, mainly at republic level.

The city soviet has decided not to obey the Mordovian Supreme Soviet if its own decisions go unheeded. But the question of sovereignty can only be decided by a referendum. It is an extreme situation.

What next? Is it really true that the voters have played their part and nothing more depends on them? Say sovereignty is declared tomorrow—will the republic's Supreme Soviet sit down for a cosy chat on a sovereign basis with the "rebels" from the city soviet?

Incidentally, an all-Union congress of the Mordovian people was held in Saransk on 5 August, although it was seen as an unwelcome event here. It passed a vote of no confidence in the republic's leadership and in Supreme Soviet Chairman Berezin personally. However, Mordovian newspapers did not print any of the congress resolutions....

Nikolay Medvedev, member of the Russian Supreme Soviet, has been instructed to submit a report to the Russian parliament on the situation in the republic.

But situations more or less like the one in Mordovia are arising everywhere. What is going on? You get the feeling that all this has been programmed by the decision to demarcate legislative and executive power at local soviet level. The new "legislators" are sweating in line for the microphones while the old "executors" are running the show as they have always done.

"In the final analysis, the local soviets make all the decisions," Medvedev said, "and now we have reached a deadlock. A planned deadlock."

Karelian Leader Plays Down Supply Problems

PM0910121390 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 First Edition p 1

[Report by N. Garifullina: "Karelian 'Sanctions'; Republic Wants Delivery Discipline, Not a Blockade"]

[Text] Addressing the Russian legislature recently, V.N. Stepanov, RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] people's deputy, chairman of the Karelian ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet, and member of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, proposed that deputies contribute to the capital's food supply via their oblast soviets. In the interval, I asked Viktor Nikolayevich what prompted him to take the microphone and make this statement.

"The fact is that Moscow and Leningrad are not alone in finding themselves in a difficult situation—Petrozavodsk and other cities are finding it hard as well," he said. "Disruptions in meat, sugar, and rye flour supplies are now a chronic problem.

"So what prompted me to take the microphone on Moscow's behalf? I am well familiar with the situation in Moscow, you know. These past few days I have talked often, in my capacity as a Russian people's deputy, to people standing in waiting lines. It is obvious to everyone that the situation is catastrophic.

"That is why I simply had to appeal to my deputy colleagues to work via their oblast soviets to ensure that food is supplied to Moscow in line with contracts and the state order. I wanted deputies to support this proposal. But most important of all, I would like to see contracts for food supplies—the most sensitive nerve as far as the electorate is concerned—honored without fail during the period of transferring to market relations when economic ties will develop differently.

"Karelia is constantly developing multifaceted ties with Moscow. I hardly need to describe the state of the capital's highways to you—everyone knows about them. Gravel is urgently needed to put them in order. We are currently working with the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee to resolve the question of increasing gravel supplies for building roads and housing in the capital. For its part, Moscow intends to make some solid investments in the development of railroad transport in our republic. We have suggested to Moscow—and it seems to have agreed—that it send us some consumer

goods, including complex household appliances, in exchange for gravel and timber in large quantities."

This conversation took place some time in mid-September, but I did not manage to get the interview published at the time. It has gained new poignancy now, however. It is being widely reported that as a result of a breakdown in food supplies from the RSFSR, Karelia has decided to introduce economic sanctions against the republic and stop deliveries of paper, wood pulp, and timber as of 24 September. I asked V.N. Stepanov to comment on these reports.

"It is certainly true that, for reasons connected with the general decline in delivery discipline, in August Karelia failed to receive more than half of the meat products due to be sent from a number of oblasts in the RSFSR—from Tambov Oblast and Kursk Oblast in particular. The situation with meat supplies deteriorated still further in the first half of September. It is true that the republic's leadership has held talks in this connection with the leaders of RSFSR oblasts and sent telegrams to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the Russian government. People in our republic have proposed that we take countermeasures regarding paper and timber supplies to regions in arrears. There have been no attempts, however, to terminate supplies of Karelian-produced goods to the RSFSR. Our republic's Supreme Soviet has not yet taken the decisions written about by the author of the article 'Karelia Decides To Apply Economic Sanctions Against Russia' published in KOMMERSANT. Moreover, both the Karelian Supreme Soviet and the Karelian government are trying to ensure that all our enterprises honor their delivery contracts. I can tell you that our republic met 98 percent of all its delivery contracts in the first eight months of this year.

"Now about my own personal stand on the matter. I have put it on record more than once—when speaking on All-Union Radio and at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session—and I will repeat it again now. I am categorically opposed to any kind of blockade or ultimatum. But at the same time I am firmly in favor of strengthening delivery contract discipline. I am convinced that many of our society's problems would be removed if discipline and order were irreproachable and firmly established everywhere. Finally we must understand that the mood among our people, the atmosphere in society, and the very future of our country now directly depend on whether we will be able to establish clear order and discipline. In this difficult situation we need consolidation and accord as never before."

Leningrad Weekly NIVA To Be Revived

PM0510133790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Vladimir Nevelskiy: "NIVA Returns"]

[Text] Leningrad—A group of journalists, writers, and artists have decided to revive the weekly magazine NIVA, which was once extremely popular in Russia.

The idea was supported by the Soviet Culture Foundation and the "Znaniye" Society, which have founded a small enterprise—the "Leningradskoye Izdatelstvo NIVA" Publishing House.

Part of the profits will go to the M.Ye. Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library.

Moscow Soviet Presidium To Publish Gazette

LD0910175790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Summary] The Moscow Soviet Presidium has decided to publish VEDOMOSTI MOSSOVETA [MOSCOW SOVIET GAZETTE] from the beginning of next year. There will be eight editions per year with a cover prices of two rubles. The editor will be Stankevich, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Soviet.

Central Chernozem Region Newspaper Registered

LD0910205790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The interregional newspaper VYBOR, first in the central chernozem regions, has been registered in Lipetsk. The new publication was founded by the newspaper's labor collective and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Ministry of Press and Mass Media. The aim of the independent publication is to spread objective information on the life of the central Chernozem regions and to propaganize a program for transition to the market economy.

Kirov Oblast People's Deputies Paper Published

LD0710134190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] The first edition of VYATSKIY KRAY, a general political newspaper, which has been founded by Kirov Oblast soviet of people's deputies, has reached Soyuzpechat Kiosks. In a message to readers the editorial office expresses the hope that the new publication will become a rostrum for all the oblast's working people, including the many people's elected representatives and their assistants, and will help to step up the role of the soviets in the life of society.

New North Osetiya Newspaper Published

LD0610202390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Summary] A new newspaper, IRKH OSETIYA, has been published in northern Osetiya and is the brainchild of the association of creative workers of the autonomous republic. The newspaper, published in Russian and Osetiya, carries unique documents on the history and culutre of the republic.